



Derbyshire County Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1930,

BY

W. M. ASH,

M.B., B.S. (LOND.), F.R.C.S. (ED.), D.P.H. (VICT.),

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

DERBY:

J. W. SIMPSON AND SONS, PRINTERS, FRIAR GATE.

*To the Chairman and Members of
The Derbyshire County Council.*

MY LORD DUKE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Forty-first Annual Report on the Health of the County of Derby.

The Report this year takes the form of a Survey Report and gives information for the period since the last Survey Report published in 1925. This is the second of a series of 5-yearly Survey Reports which will be required by the Ministry of Health. It has been drawn up to meet the requirements of the Ministry and, as far as possible, I have endeavoured to set it out as a book of reference.

This year I have been able for the first time to get the Report published in the Second Quarter of the year, and I should like to express my appreciation of the efforts of the Officers of District Councils to supply me with information in time to enable me to do this.

Generally speaking, the health of the County has been good and the Vital Statistics compare very favourably with those of previous years. There has been a marked decrease in the infantile mortality rate from 67·6 in 1929 to 61·45, the rate for the year under review. This is the lowest infantile mortality rate on record, and it has dropped from 78·4 since the last Survey Report in 1925.

The death rate is appreciably lower than the rate for the previous year.

The birth rate has shewn its first inclination to rise during the last ten years. Whether this is considered a desirable feature appears to be a matter of opinion.

It is to be remarked that whilst the deaths from scarlet fever during the year numbered 7, the deaths from measles are exactly eight times that number and yet the isolation hospital system appears to expend most of its energy on the isolation of scarlet fever.

During the year a further extension was made to Bretby Hall Hospital by the opening of a new 32-bed block for adults suffering from surgical tuberculosis.

The outstanding feature of the year was the coming into force on April 1st of the Local Government Act, 1929. This Act has placed very important duties upon the County Council, many of which are in connection with the Health Services.

As a result of the Local Government Act, great possibilities for the improvement of health services have been presented, but whether these possibilities will become probabilities appears to me, after my experience during the first year of the Act, to depend very much upon whether stress is laid upon the "local" rather than the "government." Modern methods of prevention and treatment, and modern ease of inter-communication all point to the need for more combination, co-ordination and co-operation and there will be no real progress till this is realised.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

W. M. ASH,

County Medical Officer of Health.

New County Offices,

St. Mary's Gate, Derby,

June, 1931.

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

W. M. Ash, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., D.P.H.

DEPUTY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER:

I. C. Maekay, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (*resigned* 30/12/30).

TUBERCULOSIS OFFICERS:

B. S. Nicholson, M.D., D.P.H.

P. Heffernan, B.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O.

C. Kingston, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

BACTERIOLOGIST:

Sheila M. Ross, M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H.

VENEREAL DISEASES OFFICER:

H. R. M. Richards, M.B., B.Ch. (part-time).

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT AT WALTON SANATORIUM:

A. N. Robertson, M.R.C.P., M.D., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER AT WALTON SANATORIUM:

Margaret V. Saul, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (*resigned* 30/11/30).

Vida Stark, M.B., Ch.B., (*commenced* 30/11/30).

CONSULTING SURGEON, WALTON SANATORIUM:

J. W. Tonks, M.D., F.R.C.S. (*commenced* 1/2/31) (*Died* 4/5/31).

CONSULTING SURGEON, BRETBY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL:

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MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT, BRETBY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL:

G. A. Q. Lennane, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.

ASSISTANT RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER, BRETBY ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL:

Elizabeth Grierson, M.B., Ch.B.

HON. CONSULTING RADIOLOGIST AND ELECTROLOGIST:

A. R. Laurie, M.B., Ch.B., D.M.R.E.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE OFFICER:

Edith E. Stephens, M.D., B.S.

CONSULTING OBSTETRICIANS:

N. L. Edwards, F.R.C.S., Derby.

H. T. Hicks, F.R.C.S., Derby.

W. W. King, F.R.C.S., Sheffield.

F. H. Lacey, M.D., Manchester.

C. D. Loehrane, F.R.C.S., Derby.

M. H. Phillips, F.R.C.S., Sheffield.

C. E. Potter, M.D., Derby.

ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL AND M. AND C. W. OFFICERS:

W. J. Pierce, M.B., Ch.B.,

F. J. Burke, M.D., Ch.B.,

A. Macmillan, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,

Wilhelmina W. Hendry, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.,

H. S. Bryan, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,

H. N. Popham, M.B., Ch.B., B.S.,

Ethel W. Morris, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,

OPHTHALMIC SURGEON (School Medical & M.C.W.):

T. E. A. Carr, M.B., B.S.

Public Health Staff—continued.

EAR, NOSE & THROAT SURGEON (School Medical & M.C.W.):

Margaret S. Purce, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.

COUNTY ANALYST:

John White, F.I.C.

SENIOR DENTAL OFFICER (School Medical & M.C.W.):

H. P. Sutcliffe, L.D.S.

DENTAL OFFICERS:

M. Lewis, L.D.S.,
C. L. Noble, L.D.S.,
Betty C. Hamilton, L.R.C.P. & S., L.D.S.,
Elizabeth E. Grant, L.D.S.,
Doris M. Thomson, L.D.S.,
Christine B. Calder, L.D.S.,
Cicely Jefferson, L.D.S.,
Josephine Dolan.

Also six Dental Attendants and three Dental Clerks.

ORGANISER OF INFANT WELFARE:

Miss E. Gray.

REGIONAL INSPECTORS OF MIDWIVES.

Miss Sleigh,
Miss Thorpe,
Miss Wilson,
Miss Woodford.

ORTHOPÆDIC NURSES:

Miss E. Garratt, C.S.M. & M.G.
Miss E. Taylor.

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTORS:

H. Dickinson, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.
H. Mallinson, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. Meat Inspector.

FOOD & DRUGS SAMPLING OFFICER:

W. Etchells.

ASSISTANT BACTERIOLOGIST:

C. F. Peckham.

LABORATORY ASSISTANTS:

A. Morley, Cert. B.L.A., A. Yeomans, C. Robertson.

RADIOGRAPHER:

H. A. Wainscott, M.S.R.

CHIEF CLERK:

T. O. Morrell.

CLERKS:

H. R. Pedley, H. Richardson, F. Beeston, Cert. S.I.B.,
H. Littlewood, H. Haddock, E. L. Eyre, E. J. Arnott,
L. A. Buttling, Miss Alexander, Miss Booth, Miss Smith,
Miss Waller, Miss Allsop.

There are eight part-time Officers in charge of Infant Welfare Centres. Details of these will be found in Table XXIV.

There are 81 Public Vaccinators (including nine at Institutions) and 75 Poor Law District Medical Officers. All are engaged in private practice. There are also 19 Vaccination Officers.

There are six subsidised midwives.

LIST OF HEALTH VISITORS.

| Name. | Qualification | Reference No.* | Date commenced duty. |
|--------------------|---|----------------|----------------------|
| Gomm, G. E. | ... 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 | ... | 1/9/08 |
| Harvey, A. | ... 2, 3, 5 ... | ... | 1/9/13 |
| Speteh, R. | ... 2, 3 | ... | 21/4/13 |
| Fisher, D. | ... 3, 4, 5, 6 | ... | 1/5/14 |
| Rodgers, M. | ... 3, 5, 6, 7 | ... | 1/2/15 |
| McNulty, A. | ... 7 (Dispensary Nurse) | ... | 16/6/15 |
| Wilson, M. | ... 3, 4, 6, 7 (Regional Insp. of Midwives) | ... | 12/7/15 |
| Liddle, A. L. | ... 3, 4, 5 ... | ... | 27/9/15 |
| Fisher, C. H. | ... 3, 4, 5, 6 | ... | 21/12/15 |
| Siddons, B. | ... 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 | ... | 10/8/16 |
| Orpin, C. A. | ... 2, 3, 4, 6 | ... | 5/2/17 |
| Hughes, D. C. | ... 3, 4, 5 ... | ... | 27/2/17 |
| Rose, J. | ... 3, 4 | ... | 3/3/17 |
| Blood, W. S. | ... 2, 3 | ... | 1/9/17 |
| Stevens, A. L. | ... 2, 3 | ... | 21/9/17 |
| Webb, E. | ... 3, 4 | ... | 21/9/17 |
| Field, C. | ... 2, 3, 5, 6 | ... | 1/10/17 |
| Major, C. B. | ... 2, 3 | ... | 1/10/17 |
| Stevens, L. | ... 2, 3, 4, 6 | ... | 29/6/18 |
| Martin, E. | ... 3, 5, 7 ... | ... | 10/9/18 |
| Smith, M. L. | ... 2, 3, 5 ... | ... | 1/1/19 |
| Clarkson, A. L. | ... 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 | ... | 18/3/19 |
| Spenceer, E. A. | ... 2, 3, 5, 6 | ... | 17/3/19 |
| Williams, G. | ... 1, 3, 4, 5, 6 | ... | 1/4/19 |
| Woodford, D. | ... 2, 3, 5 (Regional Insp. of Midwives) | ... | 8/12/19 |
| Booth, E. | ... 3, 4, 5 ... | ... | 16/8/20 |
| Sleigh, F. | ... 2, 3, 5, 6 (Regional Insp. of Midwives) | ... | 6/9/20 |
| Beardmore, B. | ... 2, 3 | ... | 25/10/20 |
| Quinn, E. | ... 2, 3, 5 ... | ... | 20/10/20 |
| Priestley, M. | ... 2, 3 | ... | 17/2/21 |
| Nuttall, J. | ... 3, 4 | ... | 1/3/21 |
| Agutter, M. | ... 1, 3, 4 | ... | 22/8/21 |
| Brewster, C. | ... 2 (Theatre Nurse) | ... | 1/9/21 |
| Sterling, E. M. | ... 3, 5 | ... | 1/9/21 |
| Millington, H. | ... 2, 3, 5 ... | ... | 29/5/22 |
| Latham, B. A. | ... 2, 3, 5 (Clinic Nurse) | ... | 9/10/22 |
| Hinchliffe, M. I. | ... 2, 3 | ... | 21/3/23 |
| Clark, M. | ... 1, 3 | ... | 8/1/24 |
| Wood, Irene M. | ... 2, 3, 7 | ... | 19/2/24 |
| White, G. | ... 2, 3, 7 | ... | 25/3/24 |
| Watson, E. | ... 2, 3 | ... | 27/3/24 |
| Sheldon, F. | ... 1 | ... | 5/1/25 |
| Dennis, S. | ... 2, 3 | ... | 23/3/25 |
| Freeman, E. | ... 2, 3, 7 | ... | 22/3/26 |
| McIntosh, A. J. | ... 2, 3, 7 | ... | 2/1/28 |
| Webster, E. | ... 2, 3 | ... | 3/9/28 |
| Fitzmaurice, M. M. | ... 2, 3 | ... | 4/2/29 |
| Hiteheock, M. | ... 2, 3 | ... | 8/5/29 |
| Avery, Florence | ... 1, 2, 3 | ... | 27/1/30 |
| Easton, Alice A. | ... 2, 3 | ... | 17/2/30 |
| Reid, Gladys M. | ... 1, 2, 3 | ... | 3/3/30 |
| Macfarlane, A. T. | ... 2, 3 | ... | 10/12/30 |
| McGaw, J. | ... 2, 3, 5 ... | ... | 10/12/30 |
| | (one vacancy). | | |

With the exceptions indicated, all the Health Visitors act as Visitors under the M. & C. W. and Tuberculosis schemes and as Mental Deficiency Act Visitors, during 1930 as Blind Person Visitors, and as School Nurses in the area of the County allocated to them. In addition, certain Health Visitors take duty at Tonsil and Adenoid, Ear, and Dental Clinics, and also Tuberculosis Dispensaries.

- *1. H. V. Cert. (Approved Ministry of Health).
- 2. Trained Nurse.
- 3. Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.
- 4. Sanitary Inspector.
- 5. H. V. Cert. of Royal Sanitary Institute.
- 6. Maternity and Child Welfare Works Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.
- 7. Fever Nursing or other special training.

TABLE I.

Birth Rate and Death Rate from the Seven Principal Zymotic Diseases and all Causes and Infantile Mortality in the Whole County during the last Forty Years.

| Year. | | DEATH RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION. | | | | | | | | | Death Rate from all Causes. | Birth Rate. | Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births. |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------------|-----------|--------------------------|-------|-----------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Small Pox. | Scarlatina | Diphtheria & Membranous Croup. | Typhoidal Fevers. | Measles. | Whooping Cough. | Diarrhoea | Seven Principal Zymotics | | | | |
| 1891 to 1900 | WHOLE COUNTY |028 | .16 | .17 | .16 | .43 | .30 | .58 | 1.87 | 17.1 | 33.7 | 147 | |
| | England and Wales |012 | .15 | .27 | .18 | .39 | .36 | .71 | 2.14 | 18.3 | 29.9 | 153 | |
| 1901 to 1910 | WHOLE COUNTY |004 | .10 | .16 | .08 | .26 | .24 | *.58 | *1.58 | 14.1 | 28.5 | 126 | |
| | England and Wales |016 | .10 | .17 | .10 | .30 | .27 | .77 | 1.50 | 15.3 | 27.1 | 128 | |
| 1911 to 1920 | WHOLE COUNTY | ... — | .04 | .16 | .03 | .24 | .16 | .40 | 1.03 | 12.66 | 24.07 | 99 | |
| | England and Wales |000 | .04 | .14 | .03 | .27 | .18 | .51 | 1.17 | 13.85 | 21.90 | 100 | |
| 1921 | WHOLE COUNTY | ... — | .02 | .07 | .01 | .04 | .10 | *.26 | .50 | 11.16 | 24.48 | 77 | |
| | England and Wales |00 | .03 | .12 | .02 | .06 | .12 | *.34 | .69 | 12.1 | 22.4 | 83 | |
| 1922 | WHOLE COUNTY | ... — | .02 | .07 | .003 | .05 | .14 | *.13 | .41 | 10.78 | 21.97 | 72 | |
| | England and Wales |00 | .04 | .11 | .01 | .15 | .16 | *.13 | .60 | 12.9 | 20.6 | 77 | |
| 1923 | WHOLE COUNTY | ... — | .01 | .04 | .01 | .13 | .14 | *.14 | .47 | 10.72 | 21.13 | 75 | |
| | England and Wales |00 | .03 | .07 | .01 | .14 | .10 | *.15 | .50 | 11.6 | 19.7 | 69 | |
| 1924 | WHOLE COUNTY |00 | .01 | .05 | .01 | .06 | .09 | *.13 | .35 | 11.00 | 20.75 | 70.5 | |
| | England and Wales |00 | .02 | .06 | .01 | .12 | .10 | *.14 | .45 | 12.2 | 18.8 | 75 | |
| 1925 | WHOLE COUNTY |00 | .03 | .09 | .00 | .11 | .12 | *.10 | .45 | 11.45 | 20.42 | 78.4 | |
| | England and Wales |00 | .03 | .07 | .01 | .13 | .15 | *.15 | .54 | 12.2 | 18.3 | 75 | |
| 1926 | WHOLE COUNTY | ... — | .03 | .06 | .01 | .07 | .15 | *.11 | .43 | 10.57 | 19.23 | 71.1 | |
| | England and Wales |00 | .02 | .07 | .01 | .09 | .10 | *.15 | .44 | 11.6 | 17.8 | 70 | |
| 1927 | WHOLE COUNTY | ... — | .01 | .08 | .01 | .04 | .10 | .09 | .33 | 11.63 | 18.02 | 71.3 | |
| | England and Wales |00 | .01 | .07 | .01 | .09 | .09 | .10 | .37 | 12.3 | 16.7 | 69.0 | |
| 1928 | WHOLE COUNTY | ... — | .01 | .07 | .01 | .11 | .04 | .08 | .32 | 10.20 | 17.80 | 63.0 | |
| | England and Wales |00 | .01 | .06 | .01 | .11 | .07 | .11 | .37 | 11.7 | 16.7 | 65.0 | |
| 1929 | WHOLE COUNTY | ... — | .01 | .07 | .01 | .03 | .09 | .10 | .31 | 11.57 | 16.64 | 67.6 | |
| | England and Wales |00 | .02 | .08 | .01 | .08 | .15 | .13 | .47 | 13.4 | 16.3 | 74.0 | |
| 1930 | Urban Districts | ... — | .02 | .10 | .01 | .08 | .03 | .08 | .32 | 10.42 | 16.65 | 65.3 | |
| | Rural Districts | ... — | .00 | .10 | .00 | .10 | .07 | .09 | .36 | 9.86 | 17.20 | 57.3 | |
| | WHOLE COUNTY | ... — | .01 | .10 | .01 | .09 | .05 | .08 | .34 | 10.15 | 16.92 | 61.4 | |
| | England and Wales |00 | .02 | .09 | .01 | .10 | .05 | .09 | .36 | 11.4 | 16.3 | 60.0 | |

* Since 1901 the Deaths from Enteritis, etc., are included.

† Deaths from Diphtheria and other Zymotic Diseases.

Report on the Health of Derbyshire for the Year 1930.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

AREA.

The Administrative County of Derby comprises 40 Sanitary Districts, four of which are Municipal Boroughs, 21 Urban Districts and 15 Rural Districts. At the end of 1930 the County had a total area of 643,232 acres, 92,531 in the Boroughs and Urban Districts and 550,701 in the Rural Districts.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Administrative County of Derby as at the middle of 1929 is 624,300, an increase of 1,900 on the figure for 1928. The Registrar-General's estimate of the population for 1930 is not available at the time of writing this Report.

The population of each Sanitary District is given in Tables II. and IIa.

INHABITED HOUSES.

The number of "structurally separate dwellings" in the Administrative County at the time of the Census, 1921, was 124,663, the number of private families being 130,139.

The estimated number of houses in the County at the end of 1930 was 149,001 of which 76,309 are in Boroughs and Urban Districts and 72,692 in Rural Districts.

During 1930, 3,538 new houses were erected.

Particulars relating to Housing work done in each District are given in Tables XXXV. and XXXV. (a).

RATEABLE VALUE.

The Rateable Value of the Administrative County of Derby in April, 1930, for County Rate purposes was £2,622,643, and a Penny Rate over the whole County represents the sum of £10,226.

PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CHIEF OCCUPATIONS.

The main industries which give the people of this county occupation are coal mining, carried on in the East and North-East and in a small area in the South-Western portion of the county, and agriculture, particularly in the Western and Central parts of the county. The staple industries in the extreme North-Western area of the county adjoining Lancashire are those connected with the cotton trade, whilst in the South-Eastern area adjoining Nottinghamshire the lace trade is the chief occupation. In this area, too, artificial silk manufactories absorb an appreciable portion of the population. In the Northern and North-Central areas the chief industries are quarrying, limestone crushing and lime burning, working and dressing millstone grit, and silica brick making. A number of these industries come under the heading of "Refractories Industries," some of which are known to be pre-disposed to pulmonary disease. As was pointed out in a Special Report on Silicosis appended to my Annual Report for 1926, the death rate from phthisis amongst workers in the refractories industries has been considerably reduced in this County.

In the extreme South-Western portion of the county, pottery manufacture is one of the prominent industries.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Vital Statistics relating to each District in the County for the year under review are given in Tables II. and II(a). and the following are extracts from them, given in a form required by the Ministry of Health :—

| | | | | | <i>Rate per 1,000 of population.</i> |
|---|--------------|-------------------|-------|--------|--|
| Live Births | { Legitimate | 5,244 | 4,898 | 10,142 | 16.92 |
| | Illegitimate | ... | 228 | 192 | 420 |
| Deaths | ... | ... | 3,371 | 2,968 | 6,339 |
| No. of women dying in or in consequence of childbirth | ... | From sepsis | | | 18 |
| | | From other causes | | | 26 |

| | <i>Legitimate.</i> | <i>Illegitimate.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|--|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births | 57.2 | 104.7 | 61.45 |
| Deaths from Measles | ... | ... | 56 |
| Deaths from Whooping Cough | ... | ... | 32 |
| Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years) | ... | ... | 53 |

Infantile Mortality.—The Infantile Mortality rate for the year under review was 61.45 per 1,000 births.

Births.—The Birth Rate for the year was 16.92 per 1,000 of population, compared with 16.64, the rate for 1929. The numbers

Table II.

COUNTY OF DERBY. Year ending December 31st, 1930.

Table giving the Birth Rates and the Death Rates from several causes, in each of the URBAN Sanitary Districts of the County.

| URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT. | MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH. | AREA in acres (Land and Water). | POPULATION. | | | | Estimated Population middle of 1929. | BIRTHS. | DEATHS. | Annual Rates per 1,000 of Estimated Population. | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---|-------------|------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | | | Census. 1911 | Census. 1921 | Ratio 1921 to 1911 Percent- age. | Corrected Population 1921. | | | | Birth Rate. | Death Rate. | Zymotic Death Rate. | Death Rate from con- fined Fever and Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 2 years) | Phthisis Death Rate. | Respiratory Death Rate. | Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births |
| ALFRETON ... | S. O. Bingham, M.R.C.S.... | 4,626 | 19,046 | 20,472 | 108 | 20,800 | 21,630 | 362 | 219 | 16·73 | 10·12 | ·23 | ·04 | ·37 | 1·29 | 66·3 |
| ALVASTON AND BOULTON ... | C. F. Druitt, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. | 1,321 | 1,398 | 1,620 | 115 | 1,632 | 2,313 | 46 | 28 | 19·89 | 12·10 | ·86 | ... | ·43 | 1·29 | 21·7 |
| ASHBOURNE.. | E. A. Sadler, M.D.... | 573 | 4,059 | 4,144 | 102 | 4,166 | 4,504 | 74 | 46 | 16·43 | 10·21 | ·44 | ·22 | ·66 | ·88 | 40·5 |
| BAKEWELL ... | C. W. Evans, M.B... | 3,061 | 3,078 | 3,064 | 99 | 2,964 | 3,159 | 33 | 29 | 10·45 | 9·17 | ... | ... | ·95 | 1·26 | 60·6 |
| BASLOW ... | T. Fentem, M.D. | 5,634 | 858 | 866 | 101 | 811 | 845 | 8 | 9 | 9·46 | 10·65 | ... | ... | ... | 1·18 | ... |
| BELPER ... | R. C. Allen, M.R.C.S., D.P.H. | 3,183 | 11,640 | 12,324 | 104 | 12,330 | 13,050 | 219 | 122 | 16·78 | 9·34 | ·30 | ·15 | ·61 | ·61 | 68·5 |
| BOLSOVER ... | W. Stratton, L.R.C.P.I. | 4,955 | 11,214 | 11,475 | 102 | 11,700 | 12,750 | 251 | 106 | 19·68 | 8·31 | ·86 | ·15 | ·23 | 1·33 | 67·7 |
| BONSALL ... | C. W. Sparks, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. | 2,447 | 1,248 | 1,167 | 94 | 1,170 | 1,195 | 14 | 4 | 11·71 | 3·34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 71·4 |
| BRAMPTON AND WALTON ... | R. A. McCrea, M.B. | 9,000 | 2,059 | 2,316 | 112 | 2,323 | 2,255 | 36 | 27 | 15·96 | 11·97 | ... | ... | ·44 | 1·77 | ... |
| BUXTON (Borough)... | T. B. Flint, M.R.C.S. | 3,101 | 13,760 | 15,641 | 114 | 14,790 | 17,030 | 229 | 172 | 13·44 | 10·10 | ·17 | ·05 | ·58 | ·82 | 65·5 |
| CHESTERFIELD (Borough) | J. A. Stirling, M.B., D.P.H. | 8,474 | 55,309 | 61,232 | 111 | 62,400 | 65,270 | 1,156 | 691 | 17·70 | 10·58 | ·53 | ·09 | ·52 | 1·33 | 69·2 |
| CLAY CROSS ... | N. K. Sparrow, L.R.C.P.I. | 1,467 | 8,365 | 8,686 | 104 | 8,840 | 8,727 | 162 | 107 | 18·56 | 12·25 | ·57 | ·23 | ·46 | 1·48 | 55·5 |
| DRONFIELD ... | O. H. Hudson, M.R.C.S. | 1,045 | 3,943 | 4,434 | 112 | 4,448 | 4,503 | 70 | 66 | 15·54 | 14·65 | ... | ... | ·11 | 1·77 | 28·5 |
| GLOSSOP (Borough)... | E. H. M. Milligan, M.D., D.P.H. | 3,052 | 21,688 | 20,531 | 95 | 20,870 | 19,720 | 245 | 253 | 12·42 | 12·83 | ·30 | ·20 | ·50 | 1·47 | 77·5 |
| HEAGE... | R. C. Allen, M.R.C.S., D.P.H. | 2,367 | 3,474 | 3,740 | 107 | 3,801 | 4,403 | 85 | 40 | 19·30 | 9·08 | ·45 | ·22 | ·22 | 1·36 | 105·9 |
| HEANOR ... | W. H. Turton, M.B. | 3,509 | 19,851 | 21,436 | 108 | 21,870 | 23,050 | 418 | 222 | 18·13 | 9·63 | ·30 | ·04 | ·69 | ·82 | 59·8 |
| ILKESTON (Borough) | H. L. Barker, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H. | 2,526 | 31,657 | 32,266 | 102 | 32,980 | 33,260 | 674 | 340 | 20·26 | 10·22 | ·12 | ·12 | ·39 | 1·38 | 62·3 |
| LONG EATON ... | J. Moir, M.B. | 3,323 | 19,207 | 19,489 | 102 | 20,499 | 22,240 | 314 | 212 | 14·11 | 9·53 | ·13 | ·09 | ·81 | ·89 | 60·5 |
| MATLOCKS ... | H. Fleming, M.B. | 7,001 | 10,343 | 10,545 | 102 | 9,555 | 9,714 | 147 | 131 | 15·13 | 13·48 | ·51 | ... | ·51 | 1·74 | 61·2 |
| NEW MILLS ... | G. B. Pemberton, M.B., D.P.H. | 5,204 | 8,998 | 8,490 | 94 | 8,590 | 8,967 | 121 | 107 | 13·49 | 11·93 | ... | ... | ·11 | 1·11 | 57·8 |
| NORTH DARLEY ... | C. R. Wills, M.B. | 5,142 | 3,317 | 3,264 | 98 | 3,219 | 4,196 | 65 | 39 | 15·49 | 9·29 | ·48 | ... | ·48 | ·95 | 30·7 |
| RIPLEY ... | R. A. Ryan, L.R.C.P.I. | 2,815 | 11,848 | 13,292 | 112 | 13,560 | 13,940 | 192 | 115 | 13·77 | 8·24 | ·07 | ... | ·07 | ·50 | 88·5 |
| SOUTH DARLEY ... | J. L. Fletcher, M.B. | 2,008 | 809 | 740 | 91 | 731 | 674 | 13 | 7 | 19·28 | 10·39 | ... | ... | ... | 1·48 | ... |
| SWADLINCOTE ... | S. T. Cochran, M.D., D.P.H. | 3,670 | 18,674 | 20,012 | 107 | 20,440 | 21,090 | 362 | 205 | 17·16 | 9·71 | ·14 | ·04 | ·61 | ·99 | 77·3 |
| WIRKSWORTH ... | W. S. G. Christie, M.B., Ch.B. | 3,027 | 3,888 | 3,610 | 93 | 3,606 | 3,915 | 72 | 63 | 18·39 | 16·09 | ·76 | ·25 | ·51 | 1·78 | 69·4 |
| TOTAL ... | | 92,531 | 289,731 | 304,855 | 105 | 308,095 | 322,400 | 5,368 | 3,360 | 16·65 | 10·42 | ·32 | ·09 | ·50 | 1·17 | 65·3 |

Table IIa.

COUNTY OF DERBY.

Year ending December 31st, 1930.

Table giving the Birth Rates and the Death Rates from several causes, in each of the RURAL Sanitary Districts of the County.

| RURAL SANITARY DISTRICT. | MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH. | AREA in Acres (Land and Water). | POPULATION. | | | | | BIRTHS. | DEATHS. | ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION. | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|---------|---------|---|-------------|------------------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------|
| | | | Census 1911. | Census 1921. | Ratio 1921 to 1911 Percentage | Corrected Population 1921. | Estimated Pop'lation to middle of 1929. | | | Birth Rate. | Death Rate. | Zymotic Death Rate. | Death Rate from con- tinued Fevers and Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 2 yrs.) | Phthisis Death Rate. | Respiratory Death Rate. | |
| ASHBOURNE | H. H. Hollick, M.R.C.S. | 70,880 | 10,294 | 10,367 | 101 | 10,300 | 10,500 | 156 | 116 | 14·85 | 11·05 | ·47 | ·09 | ·19 | ·57 | 89·7 |
| BAKEWELL | T. Fentem, M.D. | 81,772 | 18,461 | 18,666 | 100 | 18,100 | 18,800 | 251 | 219 | 13·35 | 11·65 | ·10 | ·05 | ·21 | ·85 | 35·8 |
| BASFORD | W. H. Parkinson, M.D., D.P.H. | 3,569 | 1,450 | 1,481 | 102 | 1,504 | 1,774 | 26 | 17 | 14·65 | 9·58 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38·4 |
| BELPER | R. Morrison, L.R.C.P. & S. | 50,166 | 23,586 | 23,494 | 100 | 23,620 | 25,320 | 409 | 255 | 16·15 | 10·07 | ·27 | ·07 | ·27 | ·51 | 36·6 |
| BLACKWELL | A. H. Wear, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. | 21,237 | 39,306 | 41,880 | 107 | 42,450 | 44,670 | 812 | 383 | 18·18 | 8·57 | ·49 | ·15 | ·42 | 1·32 | 67·7 |
| CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH | G. Cochrane, M.B., D.P.H. | 80,389 | 16,935 | 16,144 | 95 | 15,890 | 16,900 | 269 | 176 | 15·92 | 10·41 | ·12 | ·12 | ·53 | 1·06 | 40·8 |
| CHESTERFIELD | H. Peck, M.D., D.P.H. | 68,068 | 71,653 | 76,143 | 106 | 77,000 | 84,710 | 1,609 | 842 | 18·99 | 9·93 | ·68 | ·14 | ·29 | 1·42 | 65·2 |
| CLOWN | W. Spencer, L.R.C.P. & S. | 13,428 | 17,844 | 17,506 | 98 | 17,730 | 18,670 | 356 | 145 | 19·06 | 7·76 | ·10 | ·05 | ·64 | 1·07 | 58·9 |
| GLOSSOP DALE | E. H. M. Milligan, M.D., D.P.H. | 17,891 | 4,009 | 3,780 | 94 | 3,810 | 3,846 | 40 | 45 | 10·40 | 11·70 | ... | ... | ... | 1·04 | 25·0 |
| HARTSHORNE AND SEALS | R. W. Logan, M.R.C.S. | 11,479 | 7,939 | 8,598 | 108 | 8,720 | 9,005 | 145 | 84 | 16·10 | 9·32 | ... | ... | ... | 1·11 | 48·3 |
| HAYFIELD | G. B. Pemberton, M.B., D.P.H. | 10,282 | 5,170 | 4,520 | 87 | 4,413 | 4,424 | 49 | 61 | 11·08 | 13·79 | 22 | ... | ... | 1·13 | 102·0 |
| NORTON | D. Green, M.B., F.R.C.S. | 8,738 | 3,919 | 4,639 | 118 | 4,570 | 5,661 | 62 | 58 | 10·95 | 10·24 | ·18 | ... | ·35 | ·53 | 32·2 |
| REPTON | J. A. Watt, M.B., D.P.H. | 54,272 | 16,133 | 16,500 | 102 | 16,420 | 18,270 | 312 | 185 | 17·08 | 10·12 | ·11 | ... | ·32 | 1·20 | 51·3 |
| SHARDLOW | S. Hunt, M.R.C.S. | 41,731 | 30,900 | 33,755 | 109 | 33,501 | 36,830 | 653 | 369 | 17·73 | 10·02 | ·19 | ·08 | ·43 | 1·06 | 55·1 |
| SUDBURY | G. H. Herbert, M.R.C.S. | 17,299 | 2,683 | 2,537 | 94 | 2,509 | 2,520 | 45 | 24 | 17·86 | 9·52 | ·39 | ... | ·39 | ·39 | ... |
| RURAL DISTRICTS | | 550,701 | 270,282 | 280,010 | 104 | 280,537 | 301,900 | 5,194 | 2,979 | 17·20 | 9·86 | ·36 | ·09 | ·34 | 1·11 | 57·3 |
| URBAN DISTRICTS | | 92,531 | 289,731 | 304,856 | 105 | 308,095 | 322,400 | 5,368 | 3,360 | 16·65 | 10·42 | ·32 | ·09 | ·50 | 1·17 | 65·3 |
| WHOLE COUNTY | | 643,232 | 560,013 | 584,866 | 104 | 588,632 | 624,300 | 10,562 | 6,339 | 16·92 | 10·15 | ·34 | ·09 | ·42 | 1·14 | 61·4 |

of registered live and still births among males and females, shewing legitimate and illegitimate separately, are as follows :—

| | <i>Legitimate.</i> | | <i>Illegitimate.</i> | | <i>Total.</i> | |
|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| | <i>Males.</i> | <i>Females.</i> | <i>Males.</i> | <i>Females.</i> | <i>Males.</i> | <i>Females.</i> |
| Live Births | 5,244 | 4,898 | 228 | 192 | 5,472 | 5,090 |
| Still Births | 270 | 194 | 10 | 12 | 280 | 206 |

Deaths.—6,339 deaths occurred during the year, giving a death rate of 10·15 per thousand of the population, as compared with 11·57, the rate for the previous year.

Zymotic Diseases.—The Zymotic Death Rate for the year was 0·34 per thousand of the population, as compared with 0·31, the rate for the previous year. The increase is accounted for by a rise of 0·06 per thousand in the case of measles and 0·03 in the case of diphtheria. The rates for whooping cough and diarrhoea have fallen by 0·04 and 0·02 per thousand respectively.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

General.—General nursing in the homes of the people is carried out over the greater part of the County through the agencies of District Nursing Associations, the majority of which are affiliated with the Derby County Nursing Association. These affiliated Associations number 80 and employ 98 nurses (30 Queen's Nurses and 68 District Nurse Midwives). I have no accurate information as to the number of Associations not affiliated to the Derby County Nursing Association.

Under Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929, the County Nursing Association receives a Grant of £1,400 per annum for the financial year ended March, 1931. The County Council are under an obligation to pay this Grant till the end of the financial year 1933. The Grant is made with a recommendation that the County Nursing Association should allocate the money partly towards the administrative expenses of the County Nursing Association, partly for the training of midwives and providing post-graduate courses for them, and for the greater part as Grants to District Nursing Associations providing midwifery and maternity services, the object of the Grant being to assist in the maintenance of a midwife in districts where normally it would not be possible for a midwife to exist in private practice, such for instance as in sparsely populated agricultural rural areas.

The County Council has arrangements with the Derby County Nursing Association for the nursing of bedridden cases of tuberculosis in their own homes. During the year 1930, this service was provided in eight instances.

Midwives.—During 1930, eleven midwives received subsidies ranging from £15 to £40 per annum. On December 31st, 1930, the number of subsidised midwives had fallen to six consequent upon death and change of circumstances.

The total number of midwives practising in the area at the end of 1930 was 334. Further particulars of the midwifery service is given under the heading of Maternity and Child Welfare, on page 57 of this Report.

The general policy in granting subsidies to midwives is that a subsidy is given only to midwives practising in a rural area where, owing to the sparsity of the population, it would be difficult for her to make an adequate living apart from the subsidy. Subsidies have also been given for a limited period in exceptional circumstances to help a midwife to become established during the early period of her practice.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

HEALTH WEEK.—The special activities during Health Week are carried out under the auspices of the Derbyshire Health Week Committee, whose Secretary, Mr. A. J. Cash, reports as follows:—

Health Week for Derbyshire was held from October 5th to 11th, 1930, in conjunction with National Health Week. The Derbyshire Health Week Committee is comprised of representatives of practically all voluntary organisations, as well as of representatives of the Derbyshire Education Committee, the County Council and the Boroughs, Urban and Rural District Councils throughout the County.

During Health Week, special addresses were given in the Elementary and Secondary Schools in the County by the teaching staff, supplemented by the services of 111 Doctors and Health Visitors. In addition, about 25,000 children from 180 schools attended Picture Houses where Health Films were shewn.

The exhibitions included Dental Films, many of which were explained by the Senior Dental Officer of the County Council. Essay competitions were held for the school children, for which 66 schools entered, and 1,800 papers were submitted by scholars on "Dental Hygiene," whilst another essay competition on "Self help in Health" was initiated by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

The programme of the Derbyshire Federation of Women's Institutes included a Lecturer from the British Red Cross Society, who made a fortnight's tour and visited 18 of the Branches and in 26 other Centres addresses were given by Doctors, Nurses, or Health Visitors.

Special attention was also given to the production of clean milk as outlined by the County Organiser, Mr. J. R. Bond.

Two lectures on "The Preservation of Health" were given by the County Medical Officer of Health at Belper and Heanor, the lectures being very well attended and distinctly successful. Other lecturers during the period included Dr. Saleeby, of London.

Films and Lantern Slides were shewn in Picture Houses in the evenings, and a considerable quantity of literature, obtained gratuitously from National Societies, was distributed to the Day Schools, the Child Welfare Centres, and the Women's Institutes of the County.

POOR LAW MEDICAL OUT-RELIEF.

As specifically requested by Circular 1119 of the Ministry of Health, I set out below the Medical Out-Relief Districts, together with the populations :—

SOUTH-WESTERN GUARDIANS' COMMITTEE AREA.

| District. | Parishes. | Populat'n 1921. | Name and Address of District Medical Officer. |
|-----------|-----------------------|--------------------|--|
| No. 1 ... | Castle Gresley ... | 1492 | Dr. S. T. Cochrane, |
| | Church Gresley ... | 9628 | Swadlincote, |
| | Linton | 1191 | Burton-on-Trent. |
| | Stanton & Newhall ... | 5992 | |
| | Swadlincote | 4392 | |
| | | — | |
| | | 22695 | |
| | | — | |
| No. 2 ... | Bretby | 352 | Dr. E. V. Lindsey, |
| | Findern | 381 | Repton, |
| | Foremark | 49 | Near Derby. |
| | Ingleby | 98 | |
| | Newton Solney ... | 433 | |
| | Repton | 1929 | |
| | Twyford & Stenson ... | 164 | |
| | Willington | 631 | |
| | | — | |
| | | 4037 | |
| | | — | |
| No. 3 ... | Catton | 91 | Dr. C. Thompson, |
| | Walton-on-Trent ... | 340 | Rosliston Road, |
| | Cauldwell | 132 | Stapenhill, |
| | Coton-in-the-Elms ... | 471 | Burton-on-Trent. |
| | Drakelow | 115 | |
| | Lullington | 208 | |
| | Rosliston | 467 | |
| | | — | |
| | | 1824 | |
| | | — | |

| District. | Parishes. | Populat'n 1921. | Name and Address of District Medical Officer. |
|-----------|------------------------|--------------------|--|
| No. 4 ... | Ash | 126 | Dr. A. Ramsay, The Grove, Etwall, Nr. Derby. |
| | Bearwardcote ... | 36 | |
| | Burnaston ... | 204 | |
| | Dalbury Lees ... | 172 | |
| | Egginton ... | 430 | |
| | Etwall ... | 721 | |
| | Hilton ... | 809 | |
| | Mickleover ... | 2573 | |
| | Osliston & Thurvaston | 278 | |
| | Radbourne ... | 187 | |
| | Sutton-on-the-Hill ... | 106 | |
| | Trusley | 98 | |
| | | 5740 | |
| | | ===== | |
| No. 5 ... | Barton Blount ... | 54 | Dr. J. N. Gale, Tutbury, Burton-on-Trent. |
| | Church Broughton ... | 429 | |
| | Foston & Seropton ... | 692 | |
| | Hatton | 926 | |
| | Hoon | 40 | |
| | Marston-on-Dove ... | 75 | |
| | | 2216 | |
| | | ===== | |
| No. 6 ... | Boundary | 61 | Dr. W. G. Love, Moira Rd., Woodville, Nr. Burton-on-Trent. |
| | Hartshorne | 1515 | |
| | Woodville | 3146 | |
| | | 4722 | |
| | | ===== | |
| No. 7 ... | Calke | 55 | Dr. R. R. W. Logan, Ashby-de-la-Zouch. |
| | Smisby | 343 | |
| | Tieknall | 761 | |
| | Overseal | 2083 | |
| | Netherseal | 684 | |
| | | 3926 | |
| | | ===== | |
| No. 8 ... | Boylestone | 199 | Dr. P. Crerar, Sudbury, Nr. Derby. |
| | Somersal Herbert ... | 70 | |
| | Sudbury | 486 | |
| | Doveridge | 749 | |
| | | 1504 | |
| | | ===== | |
| No. 9 ... | Cubley | 277 | Dr. K. V. Smith, South View, Rocester, Staffs. |
| | Marston Montgomery | 391 | |
| | Norbury & Roston ... | 365 | |
| | | 1033 | |
| | | ===== | |

MID-DERBYSHIRE GUARDIANS' COMMITTEE AREA.

| District. | Parishes. | | Populat'n 1921. | Name and Address of District Medical Officer. |
|-----------|--|---|--|--|
| No. 1 ... | Alfreton (Part) ... South Wingfield ... | 1605 | Dr. A. K. P. Corkery, High St., Alfreton. | |
| No. 2 ... | Belper ... Heage ... Kilburn ... Holbrook ... Shottle & Postern ... | 12324 3740 1802 1191 378 | Dr. R. C. Allen, Bridge Street, Belper. | |
| | | 19435 | | |
| No. 3 ... | Ripley ... Alfreton (Swanwick Ward) ... Pentrich ... | 13292 269 | Dr. R. A. Ryan, Scarsdale House, Ripley. | |
| No. 4 ... | Alfreton (Part) | | Dr. W. A. Warters, Greenhill Lane, Riddings, Nr. Alfreton | |
| No. 5 ... | Wirksworth ... Ashleyhay ... Alderwasley ... Idridgehay ... | 3610 169 295 332 | Dr. W. S. G. Christie, West End, Wirksworth. | |
| | | 4406 | | |
| No. 6 ... | Crich ... Dethick, Lea and Holloway ... | 3056 1159 | Dr. E. M. M. Macdonald, Crich, Nr. Matlock. | |
| | | 4215 | | |
| No. 7 ... | Hazelwood ... Turnditch ... Windley ... Milford ... Duffield ... Weston Underwood Ravensdale Park ... Kedleston ... Quarndon ... | 361 268 201 1150 2200 358 39 79 417 | Dr. R. Morrison, Duffield, Nr. Derby. | |
| | | 5073 | | |

| District. | Parishes. | Populat'n 1921. | Name and Address of District Medical Officer. |
|------------|---|---|--|
| No. 8 ... | Allestree ... Kirk Langley ... Mackworth ... Markeaton ... Darley Abbey ... | 602 493 223 186 858 | Dr. N. M. Leys, Brailsford, Nr. Derby. |
| | | 2362 | |
| No. 9 ... | Denby ... Horsley ... Horsley Woodhouse ... Mapperley ... Morley ... Smalley ... | 1843 389 1435 426 322 1388 | Dr. F. R. Howse, "Dunadea," Horsley Woodhouse, Nr. Derby. |
| | | 5803 | |
| No. 10 ... | Ashbourne ... Atlow ... Bentley, Fenny ... Biggin ... Bradley ... Clifton ... Edlaston & Wyaston ... Hulland ... Hulland Ward ... Hulland Ward Intakes ... Kniveton ... Lea Hall ... Mapleton ... Newton Grange ... Offcote & Underwood ... Osmaston ... Snelston ... Sturston ... Thorpe ... Tissington ... Yeaveley ... Yeldersley ... | 4144 117 156 98 214 580 196 209 339 28 260 27 194 84 307 227 276 186 196 285 185 227 | Dr. A. E. Sadler, The Mansion, Ashbourne. |
| | | 8535 | |

| District. | Parishes. | Populat'n 1921. | Name and Address of District Medical Officer |
|------------|---|---|--|
| No. 11 ... | Alkmonton ... Bentley, Hungry ... Brailsford ... Hollington ... Longford ... Mercaston ... Rodsley ... Shirley ... | 69 64 672 150 304 90 114 233 | Dr. N. M. Leys, Brailsford, Nr. Derby. |
| | | 1696 | |
| No. 12 ... | Bonsall ... Brassington ... Callow ... Carsington ... Hognaston ... Hopton ... Ible ... Kirk Ireton ... Middleton ... | 1167 602 77 193 242 86 43 421 911 | Dr. E. D. Broster, The Gables, Wirksworth. |
| | | 3742 | |
| No. 13 ... | Ballidon ... Bradbourne ... Eaton & Alsop ... Hartington Town Qr. Do. Nether Qr. Parwich ... | 92 133 125 461 367 527 | Dr. D. S. Twigg, Hartington, Buxton. |
| | | 1705 | |

SOUTH-EASTERN GUARDIANS' COMMITTEE AREA.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------|---|
| No. 1 ... | Ilkeston ... Shipley ... | 32266 630 | Dr. W. R. Paton, "The Uplands," Burr Lane, Ilkeston. |
| | | 32896 | |
| No. 2 ... | Heanor ... | 16442 | Dr. W. C. Robey, The Old Manor House, Eastwood, Notts. |
| No. 3 ... | Codnor & Loscoe ... | 4994 | Dr. Geo. Thomson, Fettercairn House, Codnor, Derbys. |

| District. | Parishes. | Populat'n 1921. | Name and Address of District Medical Officer. |
|--|------------------------------------|--|--|
| No. 4 ... Codnor Park | ... 851 | Dr. J. Heffron, Ironville, Nr. Nottingham. | |
| No. 5 ... Alvaston & Boulton | 1620 | Dr. C. F. Druitt, London Road, Alvaston. | |
| No. 6 ... Breadsall | ... 520 | Dr. R. Morrison, | |
| | Little Eaton | ... 1179 | Duffield, Nr. Derby. |
| | | — | |
| | | 1699 | |
| | | — | |
| No. 7 ... Breaston | ... 1356 | Dr. C. H. Latham, | |
| | Sawley | ... 3469 | New Sawley, Long Eaton. |
| | New Sawley (part of Long Eaton) | | |
| No. 8 ... Long Eaton (excluding New Sawley) | | Dr. J. P. Denny, Long Eaton. | |
| No. 9 ... Arleston & Sinfo | ... 45 | Dr. S. C. Clarke, | |
| | Littleover | ... 1702 | Cleveland House, Pear Tree Rd., |
| | Sinfo Moor | ... 55 | Derby. |
| | | — | |
| | | 1802 | |
| | | — | |
| No. 10 ... Barrow | ... 240 | Dr. A. W. P. Haine, | |
| | Chellaston | ... 820 | Melbourne. |
| | Derby Hills | ... 42 | |
| | Melbourne | ... 3467 | |
| | Stanton-by-Bridge | ... 116 | |
| | Swarkestone | ... 155 | |
| | | — | |
| | | 4840 | |
| | | — | |
| No. 11 ... Risley | ... 281 | Dr. C. S. Vartan, | |
| | Sandiacre | ... 3852 | Sandiacre, |
| | Stanton-by-Dale | ... 672 | Nr. Nottingham |
| | | — | |
| | | 4805 | |
| | | — | |
| No. 12 ... Aston-on-Trent | ... 493 | Dr. H. C. Bell, | |
| | Elvaston | ... 469 | Shardlow, |
| | Shardlow | ... 994 | Nr. Derby. |
| | Weston-on-Trent | ... 394 | |
| | | — | |
| | | 2350 | |
| | | — | |

| District. | Parishes. | Populat'n 1921. | Name and Address of District Medical Officer. |
|------------|----------------|--------------------|--|
| No. 13 ... | Chaddesden ... | ... 560 | Dr. J. W. Smith, Borrowash, |
| | Dale Abbey ... | ... 395 | Nr. Derby. |
| | Draycott ... | ... 2454 | |
| | Hopwell ... | ... 77 | |
| | Kirk Hallam | ... 83 | |
| | Ockbrook | ... 2969 | |
| | Stanley ... | ... 1401 | |
| | Spoundon ... | ... 3132 | |
| | West Hallam | ... 980 | |
| | | — | |
| | | 12051 | |
| | | — | |

SCARSDALE GUARDIANS' COMMITTEE AREA.

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|-----------|--|
| No. 1 ... | Beighton ... | ... 5497 | Dr. J. Fairbrother, Beighton, Nr. Chesterfield. |
| No. 2 ... | Eckington ... | ... 12624 | Dr. G. S. Sinclair, Southgate House, Eckington, Sheffield. |
| No. 3 ... | Killamarsh ... | ... 4849 | Dr. G. R. Lipp, Killamarsh, Nr. Chesterfield. |
| No. 4 ... | Staveley ... | ... 12646 | Dr. R. B. N. Smartt, Barrow Hill, Chesterfield. |
| No. 5 ... | Brampton ... | ... 1938 | Dr. R. A. McCrea, Brampton, Chesterfield. |
| | Walton ... | ... 378 | |
| | | — | |
| | | 2316 | |
| | | — | |
| No. 6 ... | Chesterfield (part), comprising :— | . | |
| | West Ward ... | ... 4094 | Dr. T. R. Evans, Clarence Road, |
| | Holmesbrook Ward... | 137 | Chesterfield. |
| | Trinity Ward ... | 5838 | |
| | Central Ward ... | 6400 | |
| | St. Helen's Ward ... | 3520 | |
| | St. Leonard's Ward | 5670 | |
| | Rother Ward (part) | | |
| No. 7 ... | Rother Ward (part) | | Dr. W. Moyers, |
| | Hasland Ward (part) | | Hasland Green, |
| | Hasland ... | ... | Chesterfield. |
| | Tupton ... | ... 2034 | |
| | Wingerworth ... | 390 | |

| District. | Parishes. | Populat'n 1921. | Name and Address of District Medical Officer. |
|------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--|
| No. 8 ... | Ashover ... | 2432 | Dr. P. C. Prince, Ashover, Nr. Chesterfield. |
| No. 9 ... | Brackenfield ... | 321 | Dr. H. W. Pooler, |
| | Norton ... | 1211 | Stonebroom, |
| | Shirland & Higham ... | 4188 | Nr. Chesterfield. |
| | Wessington ... | 704 | |
| | | 6424 | |
| No. 10 ... | Clay Lane ... | 7853 | Dr. T. F. Wilson, |
| | Egstow ... | 833 | Clay Cross, |
| | Stretton ... | 641 | Chesterfield. |
| | Woodthorpe ... | 223 | |
| | | 9550 | |
| No. 11 ... | Barlow ... | 964 | Dr. J. T. Wilson, |
| | Coal Aston ... | 710 | Dronfield, |
| | Dronfield ... | 4434 | Nr. Sheffield. |
| | Dronfield Woodhouse | 902 | |
| | Holmesfield ... | 493 | |
| | Unstone ... | 2434 | |
| | | 9937 | |
| No. 12 ... | Brimington ... | 5559 | Dr. P. F. MacGinnis, |
| | Calow ... | 1277 | Brimington, |
| | | 6836 | Chesterfield. |
| No. 13 ... | Newbold Ward ... | 4522 | Dr. L. E. Sutcliffe, |
| | Old Whittington Ward | 5053 | Whittington Moor, |
| | New do. ... | 3951 | Chesterfield. |
| | Moor Ward ... | 6021 | |
| | | 19547 | |
| No. 14 ... | Bolsover ... | 11475 | Dr. J. D. Gordon, |
| | | | Bolsover, |
| | | | Nr. Chesterfield. |
| No. 15 ... | Heath ... | 2281 | Dr. J. Graham, |
| | Nth. Wingfield (part) | | Holmwood, |
| | Sutton-cum- | | Nr. Chesterfield. |
| | Duckmanton ... | 1551 | |
| | Temple Normanton... | 753 | |

| District. | Parishes. | Populat'n 1921. | Name and Address of District Medical Officer. |
|------------|--|--|--|
| No. 16 ... | Pilsley ... Nth. Wingfield (part) | 2885 | Dr. J. Alexander, Pilsley, Nr. Chesterfield. |
| No. 17 ... | Barlborough... Clown ... | 2021 5880 — 7901 — | Dr. O. P. H. O'Keefe, Clown, Chesterfield. |
| No. 18 ... | Elmton & Creswell ... | 5360 | Dr. G. K. Wood, 85, Elninton Road, Creswell, Mansfield. |
| No. 19 ... | Whitwell ... | 4245 | Dr. W. W. J. Lawson, Whitwell, Mansfield. |
| No. 20 ... | Ault Hucknall ... Tibshelf & Newton ... | 2025 4053 — 6078 — | Dr. N. F. Graham, Tibshelf, Alfreton. |
| No. 21 ... | Pinxton ... South Normanton ... Blackwell (except Newton) ... | 5348 6996 — 5073 — 17417 — | Dr. S. T. Halpin, South Normanton, Nr. Alfreton. |
| No. 22 ... | Glapwell ... Pleasley ... | 94 2510 — 2604 — | Dr. C. J. Palmer, Mansfield Woodhouse. |
| No. 23 ... | Shirebrook ... Upper Langwith ... | 11309 1030 — 12339 — | Dr. F. Daly, Shirebrook, Mansfield. |
| No. 24 ... | Scarccliffe ... | 3442 | Dr. W. Stratton, Bolsover, Chesterfield. |
| No. 25 ... | Dore ... Totley | ... 1341 | Dr. Chas. O'Connor Parsons, Totley Brook Rd., Totley. |
| No. 26 ... | Norton ... Beauchief ... | 1481 31 — 1512 — | Dr. Douglas Green, 2, Camping Lane, Sheffield. |

HIGH PEAK GUARDIANS' COMMITTEE AREA.

| District. | Parishes. | Populat'n 1921. | Name and Address of District Medical Officer. |
|-----------|------------------------|-----------------|---|
| No. 1 ... | Burbage ... | 1700 | Dr. G. Cochrane, |
| | Buxton ... | 7009 | " Turnsteads," |
| | Fairfield ... | 6932 | Burlington Rd., |
| | Green Fairfield ... | 345 | Buxton. |
| | Hartington U. Qr. ... | 1595 | |
| | King Sterndale ... | 166 | |
| | | | <u>17747</u> |
| No. 2 ... | Chapel-en-le-Frith ... | 5283 | Dr. D. Cogan, |
| | Chinley, etc. ... | 1968 | High St., |
| | Fernilee ... | 1535 | Chapel-en-le-Frith. |
| | Peak Forest ... | 420 | |
| | Wormhill ... | 1505 | |
| | | | <u>10711</u> |
| No. 3 ... | Aston ... | 79 | Dr. J. W. W. Baillie, |
| | Bamford ... | 999 | Peveril House, |
| | Brough & Shatton ... | 81 | Castleton. |
| | Castleton ... | 646 | |
| | Derwent ... | 174 | |
| | Edale ... | 435 | |
| | Hope ... | 657 | |
| | Hope Woodlands ... | 149 | |
| | Thornhill ... | 107 | |
| | | | <u>3327</u> |
| No. 4 ... | Ashford ... | 695 | Dr. T. Fentem, |
| | Bakewell ... | 3064 | Bakewell. |
| | Brushfield ... | 32 | |
| | Haddon, Nether ... | 21 | |
| | Haddon, Over ... | 213 | |
| | Hassop ... | 115 | |
| | Longstone, Great ... | 470 | |
| | Longstone, Little ... | 167 | |
| | Pilsley ... | 187 | |
| | Rowland ... | 42 | |
| | Rowsley ... | 338 | |
| | Sheldon ... | 124 | |
| | | | <u>5468</u> |

| District. | Parishes. | Populat'n 1921. | Name and Address of District Medical Officer. |
|------------|---|--|---|
| No. 5 ... | Aldwarke ... Birchover ... Elton Grange Mill ... Gratton ... Harthill ... Middleton-by- Youghaieve ... Stanton ... Wensley ... Winster ... Youghaieve ... | ... 42 ... 97 ... 379 ... 24 ... 25 ... 64 ... 240 ... 796 ... 740 ... 684 ... 1214 — 4305 — — | Dr. J. L. Fletcher, Winster, Matlock. . |
| No. 6 ... | Bradwell ... Little Hucklow | ... 1325 ... 127 — 1452 | Dr. G. P. Lafferty, Nether Cottage, Bradwell, Sheffield. |
| No. 7 ... | Cromford ... Matlock Bath | ... 904 ... 1823 — 2727 — | Dr. C. W. Sparks. Dale House, Matlock Bath. |
| No. 8 ... | Darley Dale Matlock ... Tansley ... | ... 3264 ... 7060 ... 758 — 11082 — | Dr. Edward Crarer, Matlock. |
| No. 9 ... | Tideswell ... Blackwell ... Grindlow ... Great Hucklow ... Litton ... Taddington ... Wardlow ... Whiston ... | ... 1972 ... 59 ... 45 ... 219 ... 870 ... 384 ... 124 ... 46 — 3719 — | Dr. K. K. B. Quanbrough, Tideswell, Buxton. |
| No. 10 ... | Chelmorton ... Flagg ... Hartington Middle Qr. Monyash ... | ... 342 ... 217 ... 405 ... 350 — 1314 — | Dr. J. A. Hendry, 1, Broad Walk, Buxton. |

| District. | Parishes. | Populat'n 1921. | Name and Address of District Medical Officer. |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------|--|
| No. 11 ... Baslow ... | ... 866 | Dr. R. S. C. Edleston, | |
| Beeley ... | ... 317 | | Baslow. |
| Calver ... | ... 404 | | |
| Chatsworth ... | ... 50 | | |
| Curbar ... | ... 329 | | |
| Endsor ... | ... 206 | | |
| Froggatt ... | ... 133 | | |
| Nether Padley ... | ... 165 | | |
| Stoney Middleton ... | ... 532 | | |
| Stoke ... | ... 56 | | |
| | | 3058 | |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| No. 12 ... Abney ... | ... 56 | Dr. W. E. Houlbrook, | |
| Eyam ... | ... 1175 | | Hathersage. |
| Eyam Woodlands ... | ... 519 | | |
| Foolow ... | ... 136 | | |
| Hathersage ... | ... 1694 | | |
| Hazlebadge ... | ... 47 | | |
| Highlow ... | ... 52 | | |
| Offerton ... | ... 15 | | |
| Outseats ... | ... 326 | | |
| | | 4020 | |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |

NORTH-WESTERN GUARDIANS' COMMITTEE AREA.

| District. | Parishes. | Populat'n 1921. | Name and Address of District Medical Officer. |
|--------------------------|------------------|--|--|
| No. 1 ... Glossop (part) | ... 14401 | Dr. N. Hadfield, Hollincross Lane, Glossop. | |
| No. 2 ... Glossop (part) | ... } 8223 | Dr. R. W. Bollans, Station Road, Hadfield. | |
| | Charlesworth ... | | |
| | Chisworth ... | | |
| No. 3 ... Ludworth ... | ... 1684 | Dr. A. G. Hastings, Overdale, Station Road, Marple, Nr. Stockport. | |
| No. 4 ... Hayfield ... | ... 2644 | Dr. G. B. Pemberton, Red Gate. | |
| Mellor ... | ... 1876 | | |
| New Mills ... | ... 6877 | New Mills | |
| Newton ... | ... 1613 | Via Stockport. | |
| | | 13010 | |
| | | <hr/> | <hr/> |

There has been no change of note in the administration of this service since its transfer to the County Council. The districts mentioned in the foregoing Table are generally speaking the same as those before the change-over, except where the Guardians' districts overlapped the County boundary, in which case the districts have been formed so as to be in every case included within the County boundary.

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The Bacteriological Laboratory established by the Derbyshire County Council in 1909 is intended to give facilities to Medical Practitioners, Medical Officers of Health, and Veterinary Surgeons practising in the County, for the examination of specimens coming within the province of the Public Health.

It is needless to emphasize the importance of bacteriological methods of diagnosis, but experience in the past has shewn that in certain districts this is not fully realised. Every Medical Officer of Health has to "inquire into and ascertain by such means as are at his disposal the causes, origin and distribution of diseases within the district," and "inform himself as far as practicable respecting all influences affecting or threatening to affect injuriously the public health," and bacteriological investigation forms an important means of doing this.

The majority of Medical Practitioners already possess outfits for collecting the more common specimens, but if any Practitioner has not the outfits he desires, they are supplied on application. When a specimen is received at the County Laboratory for examination, a new outfit to replace the one used is forwarded to the sender.

The Laboratory is open on weekdays from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Saturdays and public holidays from 9 a.m. to 12 noon. It is open for a short time on Sunday mornings for the examination of urgent specimens only, but it is well to remember that there is no postal delivery on Sundays, and specimens lying in the post over the week-end may give erroneous results. Swabs from diphtheria contacts or from convalescent hospital cases should not be sent in at the week-end.

The results of examinations, as a rule, are sent out the same day as the specimen is received, except in the case of specimens requiring cultivation or other prolonged procedure. Diphtheria results are reported on the day following the receipt of the swabs.

A specimen from a suspected case of diphtheria is reported as positive only when Klebs-Loeffler Bacilli are found. The presence or absence of other organisms, such as Hofmann's Bacilli, Vincent's Bacilli, Streptococci, etc., is reported only when desired. Organisms from chronic carriers are tested for virulence by animal inoculation.

The method of reporting is in all cases by Certificate, but where early knowledge of the result is important a preliminary telephone

message is sent as, for instance, in the case of primary positive results of notifiable infectious disease. Copies of the laboratory certificates relating to positive specimens of notifiable disease are sent to the Medical Officers of Health of the districts in which the patients reside.

The following Table gives a list of the various examinations undertaken in the Laboratory, together with the scale of charges :—

TABLE III.—**Examinations undertaken in County Laboratory and Scale of Charges.**

| | <i>In County.</i> | <i>Outside County.</i> |
|---|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. Cultural exam. of faces, blood, urine, etc. (for notifiable diseases) | ... | ... |
| B. " " (for non-notifiable diseases) | ... | 7/-/6d. |
| C. Microscopical exam. of urine, vomit, sputum, etc., for organised deposit | ... | 7/-/6d. |
| D. General exam. of urine, including albumin, pus, sugar and other deposits | ... | 2/-/6d. |
| E. Differential Leucocyte Count | ... | 5/- |
| F. Enumeration of red and white corpuscles | ... | 7/-/6d. |
| G. Estimation of haemoglobin | ... | 5/- |
| H. Report including E. F. and G. | ... | 15/- |
| I. Estimation of blood sugar. Single estimation | ... | 5/- |
| J. " " Set of four estimates | ... | 10/- |
| K. Urea concentration test | ... | 5/- |
| L. Bacteriological examination of water | ... | 5/- |
| M. Inoculation test for tubercle bacilli in urine, sputum, etc. | ... | £1/1/0d. |
| N. Bacterial Count and B. Coli content in milk, etc. | ... | 10/- |
| O. Autogenous Vaccines | ... | 7/6 |
| P. Swabs for diphtheria bacilli and Vincent's Angina | ... | 5/- |
| Q. Virulence test for diphtheria bacilli | ... | £2/2/0d. |
| R. Sputum, urine, cerebro-spinal and pleural fluids, etc., for tubercle bacilli | ... | Free |
| S. Bacteriological examination of blood and lochia in puerperal fever | ... | 10/- |
| T. Agglutination tests with Typhoid, Para-typhoid and Salmonella groups | ... | Free |
| U. Dysentery groups | ... | 7/-/6d. |
| V. Cerebro-spinal fluid and post-nasal swabs for meningococci | ... | Free |
| W. Hairs for ringworm | ... | 7/-/6d. |
| X. " " Free | ... | 1/- |
| Y. " " Free | ... | ... |
| Z. VENEREAL DISEASES. | | AS PER MINISTRY OF HEALTH SCALE. |
| Blood and cerebro-spinal fluid for Wassermann reaction test | ... | ... |
| Pus for Gonococci | ... | Free |
| Serum for Spirochaetes | ... | Free |
| Cerebro-spinal fluid for cytological and chemical examination | ... | Free |

During the year, 16,989 bacteriological examinations were made at the County Laboratory, compared with 12,700 in the previous year. The following Table shows the origin of the specimens :—

TABLE IV.

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Medical Practitioners | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,721 |
| School Medical Staff | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,018 |
| Dispensary Staff | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,316 |
| Hospitals (Isolation and others) | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,954 |
| Venereal Diseases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,646 |
| Hairs for Ringworm | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 108 |
| Examinations under Superannuation Act | | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90 |

Local Authorities :—

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Milk Inoculations. Tuberculosis Order. | ... | ... | ... | 402 |
| Milk Inoculations. Ordinary Routine Samples | ... | ... | ... | 295 |
| Milk for Bacterial Count and Bacillus Coli | | ... | ... | 343 |
| Milk, Direct Examinations. Tuberculosis Order | ... | ... | ... | 275 |

Outside Authorities :—

| | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Milk Inoculations. Derby Borough | ... | ... | ... | 86 |
| Milk for Bacterial Count and Bacillus Coli. Derby Borough | ... | ... | ... | 160 |
| Miscellaneous. Derby City Hospital | ... | ... | ... | 215 |
| Examinations for which a fee is paid | ... | ... | ... | 186 |
| Miscellaneous. Derby Borough | ... | ... | ... | 174 |
| | | | | — |
| Total | ... | ... | ... | 16,989 |
| | | | | — |

The number of specimens sent in by Medical Practitioners from the Urban Districts was 9.06 per thousand of the population, and in the Rural Districts it was 5.96, the figure for the whole County being 7.56 per thousand of the population.

TABLE V.—Bacteriological Specimens Examined.

| Districts. | Population. | No. of Specimens sent. | Rate per 1,000. |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| URBAN. | | | |
| Alfreton | 21,630 | 99 | 4.57 |
| Alvaston & Boulton | 2,313 | 80 | 34.59 |
| Ashbourne | 4,504 | 27 | 5.99 |
| Bakewell | 3,159 | 41 | 12.98 |
| Baslow | 845 | 2 | 2.36 |
| Belper | 13,050 | 67 | 5.13 |
| Bolsover | 12,750 | 71 | 5.56 |
| Bonsall | 1,195 | 8 | 6.69 |
| Brampton & Walton | 2,255 | 14 | 6.20 |
| Buxton (Boro') | 17,030 | 305 | 17.90 |
| Chesterfield (Boro') | 65,270 | 631 | 9.66 |
| Clay Cross | 8,727 | 60 | 6.87 |
| Dronfield | 4,503 | 20 | 4.44 |
| Glossop (Boro') | 19,720 | 607 | 30.78 |
| Heage | 4,403 | 15 | 3.40 |
| Heanor | 23,050 | 116 | 5.03 |
| Ilkeston (Boro') | 33,260 | 121 | 3.63 |
| Long Eaton | 22,240 | 133 | 5.98 |
| Matlock | 9,714 | 64 | 6.58 |
| New Mills | 8,967 | 46 | 5.13 |
| North Darley | 4,196 | 12 | 2.86 |
| Ripley | 13,940 | 19 | 1.36 |
| South Darley | 674 | 1 | 1.48 |
| Swadlincote | 21,090 | 117 | 5.54 |
| Wirksworth | 3,915 | 245 | 62.57 |
| <i>Urban Districts</i> .. | 322,400 | 2,921 | 9.06 |
| RURAL. | | | |
| Ashbourne | 10,500 | 73 | 6.95 |
| Bakewell | 18,800 | 109 | 5.79 |
| Basford | 1,774 | 2 | 1.12 |
| Belper | 25,320 | 202 | 7.97 |
| Blackwell | 44,670 | 333 | 7.45 |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith | 16,900 | 64 | 3.78 |
| Chesterfield | 84,710 | 302 | 3.56 |
| Clowne | 18,670 | 83 | 4.44 |
| Glossop Dale | 3,846 | 12 | 3.12 |
| Hartshorne & Seals | 9,005 | 39 | 4.33 |
| Hayfield | 4,424 | 34 | 7.68 |
| Norton | 5,661 | 10 | 1.76 |
| Repton | 18,270 | 162 | 8.86 |
| Shardlow | 36,830 | 354 | 9.61 |
| Sudbury | 2,520 | 21 | 8.33 |
| <i>Rural Districts</i> .. | 301,900 | 1,800 | 5.96 |
| <i>Urban Districts</i> .. | 322,400 | 2,921 | 9.06 |
| WHOLE COUNTY .. | 624,300 | 4,721 | 7.56 |

TABLE VI.—Specimens received from Medical Practitioners during 1930.

| Districts. | Enteric Fever. | | Diphtheria. | | Phthisis. | | Miscellaneous | | Total | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|------|-------------|------|-----------|------|---------------|------|-------|------|
| | Pos. | Neg. | Pos. | Neg. | Pos. | Neg. | Pos. | Neg. | Pos. | Neg. |
| URBAN. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alfreton .. | .. | 12 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 38 | 18 | 16 | 22 | 77 |
| Alvaston & Boulton .. | .. | .. | 11 | 54 | 1 | 14 | .. | .. | 12 | 68 |
| Ashbourne .. | .. | 2 | 3 | .. | 8 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 21 |
| Bakewell .. | .. | .. | 5 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 32 |
| Baslow .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| Belper .. | .. | .. | 7 | 3 | 14 | 6 | 35 | 2 | .. | 56 |
| Bolsover .. | .. | .. | 1 | 6 | .. | 19 | 4 | 24 | 11 | 6 |
| Bonsall .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 |
| Brampton & Walton .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 7 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | 12 |
| Buxton (Boro') .. | .. | 4 | 66 | 207 | 4 | 17 | 1 | 6 | 71 | 234 |
| Chesterfield (Boro') .. | 3 | 19 | 54 | 383 | 28 | 95 | 25 | 24 | 110 | 521 |
| Clay Cross .. | .. | .. | 1 | 13 | 23 | 2 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 44 |
| Dronfield .. | .. | .. | 4 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 | 15 |
| Glossop (Boro') .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 32 | 543 | 5 | 17 | 3 | .. | 41 |
| Heage .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 3 | 7 | .. | .. | 12 |
| Henor .. | .. | 2 | 14 | 1 | 11 | 8 | 36 | 22 | 22 | 83 |
| Ilkeston (Boro') .. | .. | .. | 2 | 7 | 22 | 8 | 46 | 23 | 13 | 38 |
| Long Eaton .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 2 | 43 | 15 | 65 | 1 | 3 | 114 |
| Matlock .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 | 45 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 53 |
| New Mills .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 30 | .. | 9 | .. | 2 | 45 |
| North Darley .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 7 | .. | 3 | .. | 2 | 10 |
| Ripley .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 15 |
| South Darley .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Swadlincote .. | .. | 1 | 6 | 12 | 32 | 5 | 52 | 4 | 5 | 22 |
| Wirksworth .. | .. | .. | 6 | 60 | 135 | 1 | 11 | 18 | 14 | 79 |
| <i>Urban Districts</i> | 11 | 106 | 280 | 1630 | 102 | 531 | 140 | 121 | 533 | 2388 |
| RURAL. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ashbourne .. | .. | 2 | 1 | 10 | 25 | 2 | 23 | 5 | 5 | 19 |
| Bakewell .. | .. | 4 | 13 | 8 | 34 | 7 | 20 | 14 | 9 | 33 |
| Basford .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Belper .. | .. | .. | 8 | 13 | 85 | 5 | 44 | 19 | 28 | 37 |
| Blackwell .. | .. | 3 | 8 | 21 | 143 | 15 | 113 | 21 | 9 | 60 |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 | 2 | 24 | 6 | 5 | 8 |
| Chesterfield .. | .. | 2 | 29 | 25 | 101 | 13 | 106 | 15 | 11 | 55 |
| Clowne .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | 36 | 8 | 34 | .. | .. | 13 |
| Glossop Dale .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | 3 | 1 | .. | 1 |
| Hartshorne & Seals .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 15 | 2 | 19 | *1 | 1 | 4 |
| Hayfield .. | .. | .. | 4 | 1 | 13 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 30 |
| Norton .. | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | 5 | .. | .. | 10 |
| Repton .. | .. | .. | 2 | 14 | 7 | 56 | 2 | 24 | 17 | 40 |
| Shardlow .. | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | 63 | 179 | 6 | 75 | 17 | 12 |
| Sudbury .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 19 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 |
| <i>Rural Districts</i> .. | 14 | 86 | 156 | 738 | 64 | 503 | 118 | 121 | 352 | 1448 |
| <i>Urban Districts</i> .. | 11 | 106 | 280 | 1630 | 102 | 531 | 140 | 121 | 533 | 2388 |
| <i>Whole County</i> .. | 25 | 192 | 436 | 2368 | 166 | 1034 | 258 | 242 | 885 | 3836 |

TABLE VII.—Specimens received from Hospitals, 1930.

| Hospital. | Enteric Fever. | | Diphtheria. | | Phthisis. | | Miscel- laneous. | | Total. | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|------|-------------|------|-----------|------|---------------------|------|--------|------|------|
| | Pos. | Neg. | Pos. | Neg. | Pos. | Neg. | Pos. | Neg. | Pos. | Neg. | |
| Belper .. | .. | 2 | 102 | 933 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 102 | 935 | |
| Buxton .. | .. | .. | 80 | 264 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 80 | 264 | |
| North Derbyshire Royal Hospital .. | 5 | 36 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 5 | 42 | | |
| Draycott .. | .. | .. | 42 | 160 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 42 | 160 | |
| Dronfield .. | .. | .. | 21 | 115 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 22 | 115 | |
| Etwall .. | .. | .. | 10 | 87 | .. | .. | .. | 4 | 10 | 91 | |
| Gamesley .. | .. | .. | 6 | 64 | .. | .. | 1 | 5 | 7 | 69 | |
| High Peak .. | .. | .. | 11 | 70 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 11 | 70 | |
| Haddon .. | .. | .. | 39 | 171 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 40 | 171 | |
| Ilkeston Sanatorium .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | 9 | |
| Langwith .. | .. | .. | 2 | 40 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2 | 40 | |
| Mastin Moor .. | .. | .. | 38 | 215 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38 | 215 | |
| Morton .. | .. | 3 | 91 | 1298 | .. | .. | 7 | 5 | 98 | 1306 | |
| Penmore .. | .. | 1 | 3 | 153 | 845 | .. | .. | 7 | 154 | 855 | |
| Totals .. | .. | 6 | 44 | 596 | 4271 | .. | .. | 10 | 27 | 312 | 4342 |

Venereal Diseases Specimens.

TABLE VIII.

The following Table shows the number of specimens sent in under the V.D. Scheme for Examination during the year 1930 :—

| | | | | |
|--|----|----|----|-------|
| Blood for Wassermann reaction .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,223 |
| Pus for Gonococci .. | .. | .. | .. | 412 |
| Serum for Spirochætes .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 |
| Cerebro-Spinal Fluid for Cell Count .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |
| do. do. Globulin .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Total .. | .. | .. | .. | 2,646 |

TABLE IX.

The following Table shows the number of Specimens received from the Dispensaries and Sanatoria during 1930 :—

| Dispensary or Institution. | Sputa. | | Miscellaneous. | | Total. |
|----------------------------|--------|------|----------------|------|--------|
| | Pos. | Neg. | Pos. | Neg. | |
| Ashbourne .. | 5 | 22 | 4 | 2 | 33 |
| Burton-on-Trent .. | 11 | 144 | 10 | .. | 165 |
| Chesterfield .. | 47 | 100 | 1 | 4 | 152 |
| Chinley .. | 17 | 75 | 3 | 9 | 104 |
| Derby .. | 41 | 160 | 6 | 3 | 210 |
| Glossop .. | 13 | 57 | 6 | 7 | 83 |
| Ilkeston .. | 30 | 181 | 14 | 1 | 226 |
| Long Eaton .. | 16 | 94 | 5 | .. | 115 |
| Matlock .. | 21 | 71 | 5 | 10 | 107 |
| Penmoro Pavilion .. | 40 | 3 | .. | .. | 43 |
| Derbyshire Sanatorium .. | .. | 1 | 18 | 17 | 36 |
| Bretby Hall .. | .. | .. | 11 | 15 | 26 |
| Whitworth Hospital .. | 8 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 16 |
| Totals .. | .. | 249 | 912 | 85 | 1316 |

TABLE X.

School Specimens.—The following is a list of the School Specimens received during the year 1930.

| | | Pos. | | Neg. |
|----------------------|-------|------|----|------|
| Swabs for Diphtheria | .. .. | 26 | .. | 710 |
| Hair for Ringworm | .. .. | 131 | .. | 94 |
| Miscellaneous | .. .. | 21 | .. | 36 |
| | | — | — | — |
| | | 178 | | 840 |
| | | | — | — |
| Total | .. .. | 1018 | | |

Tubercle in Milk.

During the year 783 samples of milk were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli by animal inoculation. 91 samples, or 11·62 per cent. were found to contain tubercle bacilli. The 783 samples included 86 from Derby Borough.

During 1930, 249 samples of milk were submitted for bacterial count. Of this number 224 came within the limits of Grade "A" milk.

The following Table gives details of the examinations :—

TABLE XI.

Limit of Bacterial Content for Grade "A" Milk.

| | Up to 10,000. | Over 10,000 and up to 20,000. | Over 20,000 and up to 50,000. | Over 50,000 and up to 100,000. | Over 100,000 and up to 200,000. | Over 200,000 and up to 1,000,000. | Over 1,000,000. | Unconnt- able. |
|--------------------------|------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--------------------|-------------------|
| No. of Tests (Total 249) | 76 | 42 | 55 | 29 | 22 | 16 | 7 | 2 |
| Highest Bacterial Count | 10,000 | 20,000 | 50,000 | 98,000 | 198,000 | 880,000 | 4,380,000 | — |
| Lowest Bacterial Count | Nil | 11,000 | 20,250 | 52,000 | 102,000 | 203,000 | 1,120,000 | — |
| Average Bacterial Count | 4,870 | 14,922 | 31,990 | 73,027 | 135,563 | 420,346 | 2,147,428 | — |

MILK EXAMINED FOR BACILLUS COLI.

| Dilution. | Positive. | Negative. | Total. | Percentage with B. Coli |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------|----------------------------|
| 0·01 c.c. | ... 67 | 187 | 254 | 26 |

Grade "A" Milk must be produced and treated under such conditions that a sample taken at any time before delivery to the consumer shall not contain more than 200,000 bacteria per c.c., nor any B. Coli in $\frac{1}{100}$ c.c.

HOSPITALS.

Section 14 of the Local Government Act, 1929, extends the meaning of "Local Authority" for the purposes of Section 131 of the Public Health Act 1875 and Section 64 of the Public Health Act, 1925, to include County Councils. Section 131 of the 1875 Act gives power to Local Authorities to provide hospitals for the treatment of the sick. They may build such hospitals, contract for the use of any such hospital, or enter into an agreement with the managing body of a hospital for the reception of the sick on payment of an agreed sum. Further, Section 16 of the Local Government Act, 1929, gives powers to Local Authorities to recover the cost of treatment, other than the treatment of infectious diseases, which include tuberculosis and venereal diseases. The Public Health Act, 1925, extends the powers under Section 131 of the Public Health Act, 1875, to include power to make a reasonable subscription or donation to a Voluntary Hospital or Institution if the Local Authority are satisfied that by doing so they will maintain or extend or increase the hospital accommodation for the sick inhabitants of their district.

General Hospitals.—In my Annual Report for 1929 I dealt at some length with the position as to institutional accommodation in Derbyshire, and inserted in that Report a map shewing the relative positions of existing institutions and the types of those institutions. I would refer readers who require further detail to that Report, for here it is my intention not to deal with the subject of hospitals further than to give, as required by the Ministry of Health, the present position in this County as it is known to me. In doing so, I would like to record my appreciation of the courtesy I have received from Voluntary Hospitals in providing me with any information I have required.

I pointed out in my 1929 Report that the County is well provided with hospital accommodation, but that there were too many instances of small centres of population possessing two, three, or sometimes more institutions for the treatment of the sick, each confining its activities to one type of case and one class of person—a state of affairs which is both wasteful in money and in personnel. I suggested as a general policy that there should be one hospital for any area, and that the work of the hospital should be as comprehensive as medical and other circumstances permit, that the hospital should receive medical, surgical, obstetric, and gynaecological cases, and should include childrens' wards, and might with advantage in many instances provide accommodation for school clinics, maternity and child welfare centres, and tuberculosis dispensaries, making the hospital a centre for both preventive and curative medicine. It was pointed out that the need for small hospitals serving small areas no longer exists in these days of easy and quick transit; moreover, small hospitals are notoriously uneconomical.

I reiterate what I said in that Report, that voluntary hospitals have fulfilled, and are fulfilling, useful functions, and that I believe

VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

TABLE XII.

they can continue to do so provided they keep pace with modern requirements, which they will the more easily do if they are of a size attractive to a competent staff and serve a large enough area to provide material which would justify the provision of the most modern equipment.

An efficient and adequate general hospital system throughout Derbyshire is easily within the bounds of practicability, and I can only hope that nothing will tend towards setting up two hospital services—voluntary on the one hand and municipal on the other—unless those two services are run in close co-operation and avoiding unnecessary and harmful competition.

The following Table gives particulars relating to Voluntary Hospitals in the County.

Other Voluntary Hospitals or Maternity Homes in the County.

| <i>Name of Hospital.</i> | <i>No. of beds.</i> |
|--|---------------------|
| Ilkeston Maternity Home 9 | |
| Whitworth Hospital, Darley Dale 14 | |
| Heanor Maternity Home 8 | |

Hospitals outside the County Boundary, but available for Derbyshire Cases,

- Sheffield Royal Infirmary.
- Sheffield Royal Hospital.
- Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield.
- Mansfield District Hospital.
- St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester.
- Royal Infirmary, Manchester.
- Stockport Infirmary.
- Burton-on-Trent General Infirmary.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

TABLE XIII.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.
TABLE XIII. (*continued*).

| Authority. | Hospital. | Situation. | Districts served. | Population served. (estimated 1929). | Type of Ambulance. | Accommodation. | | | No. of beds on 144 sq. ft. basis. |
|---------------------------------|------------------|---------------|---|--|--------------------|----------------|---------|--------|---|
| | | | | | | Ward. | Blocks. | Wards. | |
| Repton Joint Hospital Committee | ... Repton | Etwall | Repton R. Sudbury R. Ashbourne R. (certain Parishes). | 23,652 | Motor. | 2 | 4 | 36 | 19 |
| Ilkeston Hospital Committee | Ilkeston | Little Hallam | Ilkeston B. | 33,260 | Motor. | 2 | 4 | 25 | 10 |
| Buxton Corporation | Buxton | Ashwood Dale | Buxton B. | 17,030 | Horse. | 2 | 8 | 28 | 12 |
| Glossop Corporation | Gamesley | Gamesley | Glossop B. | 19,720 | Horse | 3 | 6 | 26 | 15 |
| Haddon Joint Hospital Committee | ... Haddon | Haddon | Bakewell U. Baslow U. Bonsall U. Matlock U. N. Darley U. S. Darley U. Bakewell R. | 38,583 | Motor | 2 | 4 | 37 | 16 + 4† |
| Henor U.D.C. | ... ... ... | Henor | Calladine House * | 23,050 | Horse. | 1 | 3 | 14 | 7 |

* This hospital is at times used for Smallpox, at which times it is cleared of all other cases.

† Four cases can be accommodated in an upstairs room, which could be used in an emergency.

TABLE XIII (*continued*)

| Authority. | Name of Hospital. | Situation. | Districts served. | Population served. | Accommodation. | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------|--|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | | No. of Ward Blocks. | No. of Wards. | No. of beds on 144 sq. ft. basis. |
| Belper Joint Hospital Committee ... | Belper | Heage | Alfreton U. Belper U. Heage U. Ripley U. Wirksworth U. Belper R. | 82,258 | 1 | 3 | 16 |
| Chesterfield Joint Hospital Committee ... | Spital | Spital | Brampton & Walton U. Bolsover U. Chesterfield Boro, Clay Cross U. Dronfield U. Blaekwell R. Chesterfield R. Clown R., Norton R. | 247,216 | 3 | 5 | 40 |
| Glossop Town Council | Gamesley | Gamesley | Glossop Boro' | 19,720 | 3 | 5 | 15 |
| Ashbourne Joint Hospital Board ... | Bradley Wood | Bradley Wood | Ashbourne U. Ashbourne R. Mayfield R. | 15,127 | 3 | 3 | 7 |

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

TABLE XII (*continued*).

| Authority | Name of Hospital. | Situation. | Districts served. | Population served. | Accommodation. | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---|--------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | | | No. of Ward Blocks. | No. of Wards. | No. of beds on 144 sq. ft. basis. |
| Haddon Joint Hospital Committee | ... Water Grove | Water Grove, Foolow, nr. Eyam | Bakewell U., Baslow U., Bonsall U., Matlock U., N. Darley U., S. Darley U., Bakewell R. | 38,583 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Heanor Urban District Council | ... Calladine House | Heanor | Heanor U. | 23,050 | 1 | 3 | 14 |
| High Peak Joint Hospital Committee | ... High Peak | Chinley | New Mills U., Chapel R., Glossop Dale R., Hayfield R. | 34,137 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Long Eaton Urban District Council | ... Meadow Lane | Long Eaton | Alvaston and Bolton U., Long Eaton U., Shardlow R. | 61,383 | 2 | 6 | 9 |
| Repton Joint Hospital Committee | ... Etwall | Etwall | Ashbourne R. (certain Parishes) Repton R., Sudbury R. | 23,652 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Swadlincote Urban District Council | ... Swadlincote | Hearthcote Road | Swadlincote U. | 21,090 | 2 | 4 | 19 |

None of the isolation hospitals has a resident medical staff. Noticeably the following areas are either unprovided for or inadequately provided for:—
 Swadlincote Urban District.
 Certain parishes in Ashbourne Rural District.
 Ilkeston Borough.

Heanor Urban District.
 Hartshorne and Seals Rural District,

TABLE XIV.—**Cases of Infectious Diseases notified within the following Hospital Districts and removed to Hospital.**

North Derbyshire Hospital District.

| DISTRICT. | Estimated population, 1929. | SMALL-POX. | | SCARLET FEVER. | | DIPHTHERIA. | | ENTERIC FEVER. | | TOTALS. | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | No. notified. | Removed to Hospital. | No. notified. | Removed to Hospital. | No. notified. | Removed to Hospital. | No. notified. | Removed to Hospital. | No. notified. | Removed to Hospital. |
| Bolsover U. | ... 12750 | 4 | 4 | 56 | 50 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 64 | 58 |
| Clay Cross U. | ... 8727 | 57 | 57 | 43 | 33 | 16 | 11 | — | — | 116 | 101 |
| Dronfield U. | ... 4503 | — | — | 10 | 10 | 2 | 2 | — | — | 12 | 12 |
| Blackwell R. | ... 44670 | 2 | 2 | 342 | 274 | 57 | 51 | 1 | 1 | 402 | 328 |
| Chesterfield R. | ... 84710 | 7 | 7 | 260 | 177 | 283 | 253 | 5 | 1 | 555 | 438 |
| Clowne R. ... | ... 18670 | — | — | 104 | 95 | 13 | 12 | — | — | 117 | 107 |
| Norton R. ... | ... 5661 | — | — | 15 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 12 |
| TOTALS | ... 179691 | 70 | 70 | 830 | 647 | 376 | 334 | 9 | 5 | 1285 | 1056 |

Chesterfield Hospital District.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|----|----|-------|-----|-----|-----|---|---|-----|-----|
| Brampton and Walton U. | ... 2255 | — | — | ... 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | 1 |
| Chesterfield (Boro') | 65270 | 10 | 10 | 263 | 195 | 168 | 143 | 4 | 3 | 445 | 351 |
| TOTALS | ... 67525 | 10 | 10 | 265 | 196 | 169 | 143 | 4 | 3 | 448 | 352 |

Belper Hospital District.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|---|-----|-----|
| Alfreton U.... | ... 21630 | 42 | 41 | 91 | 31 | 23 | 15 | 2 | 1 | 158 | 88 |
| Belper U. ... | ... 13050 | — | — | 34 | 31 | 4 | 4 | — | — | 38 | 35 |
| Heage U. ... | ... 4403 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 5 | 5 |
| Ripley U. ... | ... 13940 | — | — | 10 | 2 | 8 | 3 | — | — | 18 | 5 |
| Wirksworth U. ... | ... 3915 | — | — | 10 | 10 | 63 | 59 | — | — | 73 | 69 |
| Belper R. ... | ... 25320 | — | — | 63 | 54 | 21 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 85 | 75 |
| TOTALS | ... 82258 | 43 | 42 | 211 | 131 | 120 | 102 | 3 | 2 | 377 | 277 |

Ilkeston Hospital District.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|---|---|-----|----|----|---|---|---|-----|----|
| Ilkeston Boro' | ... 33260 | 1 | 1 | 100 | 70 | 11 | 8 | — | — | 112 | 79 |
|----------------|-----------|---|---|-----|----|----|---|---|---|-----|----|

Shardlow Hospital District.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|---|---|-----|-----|----|----|---|---|-----|-----|
| Alvaston and Boulton U. | ... 2313 | — | — | 12 | 7 | 14 | 5 | — | — | 26 | 12 |
| Long Eaton U. | ... 22240 | 1 | 1 | 118 | 100 | 6 | 5 | — | — | 125 | 106 |
| Shardlow R. | ... 36830 | 1 | 1 | 142 | 87 | 59 | 42 | — | — | 202 | 130 |
| TOTALS | ... 61383 | 2 | 2 | 272 | 194 | 79 | 52 | — | — | 353 | 248 |

TABLE XV.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION RELATING TO ISOLATION HOSPITAL COMMITTEES APPLYING FOR A GRANT.

Year ended March 31st, 1930.

| Name of Hospital. | | Belper. | Penmore. | Dronfield. | Mastin Moor. | Morton. | Langwith. | High Peak | Shardlow. | Repton. | Ilkeston. | Haddon. | |
|---|-----|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------|---------|-----------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------|
| Total Number of Beds in Hospital | | 83 | 59 | 34 | 35 | 33 | 37 | 46 | 50 | 36 | 25 | 37 | |
| Number of beds on which Grant is estimated | | 18 | 30 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 24 | 14 | 18 | 10 | 10 | 16 | |
| Population of Hospital District 1929... | | 82,258 | 67,525 | 179,691 | | | | 30,291 | 61,383 | 23,652 | 33,260 | 38,583 | |
| Cases Admitted during year ended March 31st, 1930:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Smallpox | ... | 169 | — | — | 119 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| Scarlet Fever | ... | 191 | 138 | 199 | 166 | 246 | 219 | 59 | 181 | 105 | 74 | 103 | |
| Diphtheria | ... | 65 | 189 | 50 | 57 | 122 | 49 | 18 | 32 | 25 | 2 | 14 | |
| Typhoid Fever | ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | |
| Other Diseases | ... | 1 | 21 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 3 | 1 | |
| TOTAL | | 427 | 351 | 251 | 223 | 488 | 268 | 80 | 213 | 130 | 79 | 118 | |
| Average number of patients in Hospital each day | | 45·0 | 30·75 | 21·0 | 27·0 | 27·0 | 22·0 | 10·0 | 13·0 | 11·9 | 6·6 | 12·7 | |
| Permanent Staff residing in Hospital | ... | 12 | 18 | 10 | 11 | 16 | 9 | 9 | 20 | 6 | 6 | 11 | |
| Non-resident Staff in addition to Clerk and Doctor | ... | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | |
| Average number of days each case in Hospital | ... | 29·3 | 30·25 | 34·0 | 46·0 | 22·0 | 34·0 | 46·0 | — | 32·4 | 29·9 | 40·0 | |
| SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE:— | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. Provisions | ... | 983 | 8 5 | 784 | 9 10 | 360 | 6 6 | 424 | 6 0 | 533 | 7 6 | 505 | |
| 2 Drugs and Medical Appliances | ... | 94 | 10 | 250 | 3 1 | 114 | 2 1 | 113 | 1 7 | 111 | 1 7 | 113 | |
| 3 Furniture, Linen, &c. | ... | 455 | 3 11 | 585 | 7 4 | 277 | 5 0 | 213 | 3 0 | 226 | 3 2 | 357 | |
| 4 Fuel | ... | 423 | 3 7 | 674 | 8 5 | 125 | 2 3 | 151 | 2 2 | 138 | 1 11 | 116 | |
| 5. Salaries | ... | 1,494 | 12 10 | 1,728 | 1 1 7 | 780 | 14 1 | 794 | 11 4 | 959 | 13 7 | 807 | |
| 6 Administration | ... | 275 | 2 4 | 299 | 3 9 | 201 | 3 7 | 270 | 3 10 | 307 | 4 4 | 221 | |
| 7 Renewals and Repairs | ... | 163 | 1 5 | — | — | 46 | 10 | 339 | 4 10 | 97 | 1 5 | 355 | |
| 8 Loans—Repayment and Interest | ... | 14 | 1 | 856 | 10 9 | 368 | 6 7 | 375 | 5 4 | 457 | 6 5 | 131 | |
| 9. Transport | ... | 148 | 1 3 | 387 | 4 10 | 362 | 6 6 | 34 | 6 | 29 | 5 | 26 | |
| 10 Miscellaneous | ... | 27 | 3 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | |
| TOTALS | | 4,076 | 1 14 11 | 5,563 | 3 9 7 | 2,633 | 2 7 5 | 2,713 | 1 18 7 | 2,857 | 2 0 4 | 2,631 | 2 6 0 |
| Provisions (Patients and Staff) per head per week | | 6 7 | 6 2 | 4 5 | 4 3 | 4 9 | 6 3 | — | 9 7 | 9 9 | 6 3 | 7 5 | 6 6 |
| Name of Medical Superintendent | ... | R. C. Allen | J. A. Stirling. | H. Peck W. E. Wakerley | | | | N. Kennedy | C. H. Latham | John A. Watt | H. L. Barker. | T. Fentem. | |
| Name of Clerk | ... | G. Pym | J. L. Feather. | | | | | W. B. Bunting | J. Spencer | H. S. Askew | E. Godfrey. | A. Hawes. | |
| Grant due in accordance with Reports of Council, April 17th, 1907, and July 7th, 1920. | ... | 300 0 0 | 480 0 0 | 1,200 0 0 | | | | 234 0 0 | 292 10 0 | 180 0 0 | 144 18 0 | 285 1 0 | |

* Includes new washing machine and hydro-extractor.

† Includes final repayment of old buildings and first repayment of new cubicle block, etc.

W. M. ASH.

JOHN HUNT.

Repton Hospital District.

| DISTRICT. | Estimated Population. 1929. | SMALL- POX. | | SCARLET FEVER. | | DIPHTH- ERIA | | ENTERIC FEVER. | | TOTALS. | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| | | No. notified. | Removed to Hospital. | No. notified. | Removed to Hospital. | No. notified. | Removed to Hospital. | No. notified. | Removed to Hospital. | No. notified. | Removed to Hospital. |
| Ashbourne R. (certain Parishes) | 2862 | — | — | 13 | 9 | 9 | 5 | — | — | 22 | 14 |
| Repton R. | 18270 | — | — | 84 | 59 | 16 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 102 | 70 |
| Sudbury R. | 2520 | — | — | 10 | 9 | 5 | 1 | — | — | 15 | 10 |
| TOTALS | 23652 | — | — | 107 | 77 | 30 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 139 | 94 |

Haddon Hospital District.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|---|---|----|----|----|----|---|---|----|----|
| Bakewell U. | ... 3159 | — | — | 5 | 5 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 6 | 6 |
| Baslow U. | ... 845 | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 3 |
| Bonsall U. | ... 1195 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Matlock U. | ... 9714 | — | — | 4 | 4 | 27 | 23 | — | — | 31 | 27 |
| North Darley U. | ... 4196 | — | — | 9 | 4 | 7 | 2 | — | — | 16 | 6 |
| South Darley U. | ... 674 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Bakewell R. | ... 18800 | — | — | 30 | 27 | 10 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 42 | 38 |
| TOTALS | ... 38583 | — | — | 51 | 43 | 46 | 37 | 2 | 1 | 99 | 81 |

High Peak Hospital District.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|---|---|----|----|----|----|---|---|----|----|
| New Mills U. | ... 8967 | — | — | 11 | 10 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 12 | 11 |
| Chapel R. | ... 16900 | — | — | 35 | 31 | 10 | 10 | — | — | 45 | 41 |
| Glossop Dale R. | ... 3846 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — |
| Hayfield R. | ... 4424 | — | — | 11 | 7 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 12 | 8 |
| TOTALS | ... 34137 | — | — | 59 | 48 | 12 | 12 | — | — | 71 | 60 |

Buxton Hospital District.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------|---|---|-----|-----|----|----|---|---|-----|-----|
| Buxton (Boro') | ... 17030 | — | — | 109 | 102 | 75 | 75 | — | — | 184 | 177 |
|----------------|-----------|---|---|-----|-----|----|----|---|---|-----|-----|

With regard to isolation hospital accommodation, the Local Government Act, 1929 (Section 63) makes it obligatory for the County Council to survey the existing accommodation for the treatment of infectious diseases within or partly within the County. In my Report for 1929, I dealt at some length with the question of isolation hospitals. I pointed out that small isolation hospitals were uneconomical to run, and that the existing isolation hospitals in this County are too many in number and too small in size.

Isolation hospital accommodation in this County was settled some thirty years ago when there were no facilities for easy and quick transit; to-day there are such facilities, and I reiterate

what I said in my 1929 Report—that it is unnecessary for isolation hospitals to be so situated as to be easily available for visitors; in fact, it is detrimental; nevertheless, the proposals recently placed before the Local Authorities in this County by the County Council provided that in all cases there should be a hospital within a reasonable distance, taking into consideration the transport facilities now available.

I do not intend here to add much to what I said on the question of isolation hospital accommodation in my last Annual Report. Since that Report, however, the County Council has, in compliance with the Local Government Act, 1929, convened meetings with the Local Authorities throughout the County to consult with them in the preparation of a scheme for the proper provision of isolation hospital accommodation for submission to the Ministry of Health. The County Council, having completed the necessary survey, drew up a provisional scheme and submitted it to the various Authorities at these meetings. Briefly, the County Council's scheme comprises—

- (a) A diminution in the number and an increase in the size of the remaining isolation hospitals;
- (b) Provision for the interchange of nursing staff between areas in cases of emergency;
- (c) Provision for the admission of patients in cases of emergency to a hospital of an area other than that in which the patient resides;
- (d) Accommodation for the various types of infectious disease requiring isolation, such as encephalitis lethargica, erysipelas, cerebro-spinal fever, etc.;
- (e) Existing areas together with areas unprovided for, to be grouped into three isolation hospital areas;
- (f) A small Joint Supervising Committee to be set up to supervise the interchange of accommodation and staff of the isolation hospital committees and any other matters of common interest.

There seemed to be a somewhat common misapprehension that the County Council had set out, from pure aquisitiveness of their own free will and accord, to take from existing administering bodies the control of isolation hospitals, whereas a glance at Section 63 of the Local Government Act, 1929, would have prevented any such misapprehension, for that Section places the County Council under an obligation to carry out a survey, to consult with the Local Authorities, and to report to the Ministry of Health.

The general principles of the County Council's scheme appeared to be generally acceptable, but when it came to deciding as to which hospitals should be closed, it became immediately apparent that the majority of the Local Authorities required to qualify their acceptance of the scheme by a proviso that there should be no question of closing their own particular hospital or hospitals.

The fact remains, however, that the present isolation hospital system in this County does not meet modern requirements. It does not uniformly attract an efficient staff—it does not cover the whole County; it does not uniformly adopt the precautionary measures of immunisation of staff against diphtheria and scarlet fever. In fact, it is unusual to find that these precautions are taken.

Of the multiplicity of notifiable diseases, it is general for the hospitals in this County to accept only two, namely, diphtheria and scarlet fever—in some cases typhoid is also accepted. I have received frequent complaints from the practitioners in the County that they are unable to procure admission of cases of sporadic infectious disease to the isolation hospitals. Generally speaking, there is no provision for the proper nursing of measles; there is inadequate accommodation for the treatment of typhoid, not to speak of such conditions as erysipelas, cerebro-spinal fever, encephalitis lethargica, dysentery, polio-myelitis.

The provision for the isolation of smallpox in this County is lamentable, and it is no exaggeration to say that many of the smallpox hospitals are not reasonably fit for human habitation. One recognises that smallpox is, or should be, a disease which is rarely amongst us, but the County Council's scheme had provided, without any additional building, adequate hospital accommodation for this disease by means of a small and a large unit in each of the three proposed areas, either for the accommodation of a few scattered cases in each of the three areas or for more extensive epidemics, respectively. The first type of outbreak would be dealt with in a small unit attached for administration to existing isolation hospitals, but at some little distance from the main buildings, where the staff is immediately available; but, should the outbreak increase to epidemic proportions, the intention was to use the large unit, which would consist of one of the hospitals no longer required for ordinary isolation purposes. In inter-smallpox epidemic periods the three larger hospitals would be used for other County purposes for which accommodation is urgently required at the present time, the users being under an obligation to clear the hospital within a specified time should an extensive epidemic of smallpox arise. This system has been found workable elsewhere.

I repeat that the present system for the provision of isolation hospital accommodation in this County, both in the case of general infectious diseases and in the case of smallpox, is ineffective, and requires remodelling on modern lines, taking advantage of modern transport facilities and adopting methods which the advancement of knowledge has shown to be desirable.

MATERNITY HOMES.

The County Council have provided Maternity Homes at Ashbourne and Ripley, and have contracted with the Chesterfield

Corporation for the use of four beds at the Chesterfield Maternity Home and with the Nightingale Home, Derby, for the use of two beds, with the Women's Hospital, Derby, and with the Wirksworth Cottage Hospital.

Ashbourne.—During the year 1930, 125 cases were admitted to this maternity home. Of these, 122 were delivered by midwives and three by doctors.

During the financial year ended March 31st, 1931, the number of patients admitted to this Home was 137, the percentage of beds occupied being 60·3. The gross cost during the year was £1,692 (including £558 for repayment of loan and interest and other Capital Charges). The sum of £672 was received as fees from patients, leaving a net cost to the County Council of £1,020.

Ripley.—During 1930, 180 patients were admitted to this Home. Of these, 140 were delivered by midwives and 40 by doctors.

During the financial year ended March 31st, 1931, the number of admission to this Home was 162, the percentage of beds occupied being 80·3. The gross cost during the year was £1,224 (including £76 for Capital Charges). The sum of £759 was received as fees from patients, leaving a net cost to the County Council of £465.

Chesterfield.—During 1930, 160 cases were admitted from the County area, of whom 59 were normal cases paying the full fee.

Nightingale Home.—During 1930, 3 cases were admitted to this Home from the County area, under the Agreement between the County Council and the Authorities of the Home.

With the exception of the Nightingale Home, each of the above-mentioned Maternity Homes provides accommodation for unmarried mothers, but for the first confinement only. For subsequent confinements the unmarried mother can be provided with accommodation at most of the Poor Law Institutions, nearly all of which provide adequate accommodation for maternity cases.

Women's Hospital, Derby.—During 1929, the County Council entered into an agreement with this Hospital for the accommodation of difficult obstetric cases requiring specialist treatment. Financial responsibility for these cases is undertaken by the County Council only on the recommendation of their own specialist officer.

Wirksworth Cottage Hospital.—An agreement has been reached between this Hospital and the County Council for the attendance by the staff of the Hospital on maternity cases both in the Hospital

and in the surrounding district. During the year ended March 31, 1931, 40 cases were admitted to the hospital and 14 were treated in the district. Of the 40 cases in hospital, 7 were delivered by doctors and 33 by midwives; of the other 14, 5 were delivered by doctors and 9 by midwives. The cost to the County Council was £27.

Public Assistance Institutions.

Each of the eight County Council Public Assistance Institutions provide maternity beds, but, as I stated in my Report for 1929, little use is made of this accommodation, although in some instances it is quite good.

The following Table shews the number of beds at each of the Public Assistance Institutions and the number of cases accommodated in them during 1930:—

| <i>Institution.</i> | <i>Beds.</i> | <i>Cases admitted.</i> | <i>Average stay.</i> | <i>Cases delivered.</i> | | <i>Occasions Medical Aid sought.</i> |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | | | | <i>Drs.</i> | <i>Midwives.</i> | |
| Ashbourne ... | ... 2 | 1 | 18 days | — | 1 | — |
| Bakewell ... | ... 3 | 20 | 10 .. | 4 | 12 | 6 |
| Belper ... | ... 4 | 6 | 21 .. | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith | 3 | 3 | 14 .. | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Chesterfield ... | 26 | 51 | 14 .. | 2 | 49 | 12 |
| Glossop ... | ... 3 | 1 | 14 .. | 1 | — | — |
| Hayfield ... | ... 2 | 4 | 21 .. | 3 | 1 | — |
| Shardlow ... | ... 6 | 16 | 21 .. | 8 | 8 | — |
| TOTALS | ... 49 | 102 | — | 21 | 77 | 21 |

As an instance of the overlapping of institutions, Ashbourne is worthy of note, for whilst the County Council are maintaining maternity beds in their Home, which is by no means fully occupied, they are also now maintaining a maternity ward at their Public Assistance Institution, which has during the year accommodated but one case, and would therefore appear to be unnecessary.

Another instance worthy of notice is Chesterfield, where the County Council are maintaining 26 beds in their Public Assistance Institution, having accommodated only 51 cases in the year, yet for the accommodation of maternity cases in that same area, a sum of no less than £1,061 was expended during the year at the Chesterfield Maternity Home. Admittedly the types of Institutions are different, but it is the intention of the Act that there should no longer be one service for the pauper and one for the non-pauper.

VENEREAL DISEASES HOSPITALS AND CLINICS.

The County Council maintain Venereal Diseases Clinics at the Chesterfield and North Derbyshire Royal Hospital and the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, Derby. The number of beds provided for in-patient treatment of the disease at these two Institutions is as follows :—

| | <i>Males.</i> | <i>Females.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|---|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Chesterfield & North Derbyshire Royal Hospital | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Derbyshire Royal Infirmary ... | 2 | 2 | 4 |

Clinics are held at these Institutions at the following times :—

TABLE XVI.
VENEREAL DISEASES CLINICS.

| | <i>Males.</i> | <i>Females.</i> |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Chesterfield & North Derbyshire Royal Hospital | Tuesdays, 4.30 to 6.30 | Tuesdays, 2 to 4. |
| | Fridays, 2.30 to 4.30 | Fridays, 11 to 12.30 |
| Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, London Road, Derby | Mondays, 6 to 8. | Mondays, 3 to 5. |
| | Wednesdays, 6 to 8. | Thursdays, 6 to 8. |
| | Saturdays, 2 to 4. | |

The following Tables show the extent to which the scheme is utilised.

The number of new cases attending the Venereal Diseases Centres during the year 1930, and the diseases for which they required treatment are as follows :—

TABLE XVII.

| <i>Disease.</i> | <i>Burton.</i> | <i>Chester- field.</i> | <i>Derby.</i> | <i>Notting- ham.</i> | <i>Stock- port.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Syphilis | 5 | 37 | 38 | 21 | 4 | 105 |
| Gonorrhœa | 6 | 135 | 139 | 61 | 6 | 347 |
| Soft Chancre | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 9 |
| Total | 12 | 174 | 181 | 83 | 11 | 461 |

The details of the cost of the scheme are as follows :—

TABLE XVIII.

Treatment—

| | £ |
|--|------|
| Out-Patients | 2570 |
| In-Patients | 125 |
| Salvarsan Substitutes, Drugs, etc. | 380 |
| Travelling Expenses—Doctor | 36 |
| ,, ,, Patients | 54 |
| Printing, Postages, etc. | 18 |

Other Services—

| | |
|---|-------|
| Propaganda | 93 |
| Pathological Examinations | 637 |
| | <hr/> |
| Gross cost | 3913 |
| | <hr/> |
| Receipts for Pathological work done for other Authorities | 316 |
| | <hr/> |
| Nett cost | £3597 |
| | <hr/> |

The cost per attendance, including both in-patients and out-patients, at Chesterfield, Derby, and Nottingham worked out as follows :—

| | s. d. |
|----------------------|-------|
| Chesterfield | 2 0 |
| Derby | 2 11 |
| Nottingham | 1 11 |

The General Practitioners submitted 1,613 specimens, details of which are as follows :—

TABLE XIX.

| | Spirochætes. | | Wassermanns | | | Gonococci. | | Other Examinations | |
|--|--------------|------|-------------|------|----------|------------|------|--------------------|------|
| | Pos. | Neg. | Pos. | Neg. | Doub't'l | Pos. | Neg. | Pos. | Neg. |
| Derbyshire Derby Borough Burton-on-Trent } | — | — | 165 | 1092 | 39 | 62 | 253 | — | 2 |

During 1930 the number of specimens submitted by the General Practitioners was 1,613, whilst in 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926 and 1925, the numbers of specimens submitted were respectively 1,629, 1,545, 1,423, 1,480 and 1,174.

Sixteen medical practitioners possessing the necessary qualification and experience, are entitled to receive free supplies of salvarsan and salvarsan substitutes for use within the County. These drugs are kept at the Central Office and issued as required. During the year 1930 a total of 237 doses were supplied as follows :—

| Doses. | Novarseno- billon. | Metarseno- billon. | Myosal- varsan. | Sulfar- senol. | TOTAL. |
|----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------|
| 0·02 gm. | — | — | — | 3 | 3 |
| 0·12 „ | — | 36 | — | — | 36 |
| 0·3 „ | 26 | 24 | 2 | — | 52 |
| 0·45 „ | 46 | — | 2 | — | 48 |
| 0·6 „ | 60 | 24 | 14 | — | 98 |
| Totals | 132 | 84 | 18 | 3 | 237 |
| | — | — | — | — | — |

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS.

Four hospitals for the accommodation of cases of tuberculosis are maintained by the County Council, namely :—

1. Walton Sanatorium.
2. Penmore Pavilion.
3. Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital.
4. Whitworth Hospital.

At Walton Sanatorium, accommodation is provided for 124 patients, *i.e.*, 74 beds for males and 50 for females, with an additional six shelter beds for use during the summer time.

The Pavilion at Penmore provides accommodation for 14 females suffering from advanced pulmonary tuberculosis, with two additional shelter beds for use during the summer time.

Bretby Hall has 55 beds for surgical tuberculosis in children. A new Pavilion, containing 32 beds, was opened in July, 1930, for the reception of adult patients of both sexes suffering from surgical tuberculosis. The block is arranged in the form of two wings, with small central administrative quarters, each wing containing a six-bedded ward and a series of double and single bed cubicles.

The accommodation for cases of tuberculosis at Whitworth Hospital consists of a detached block of six beds, and is used for the accommodation of males suffering from advanced pulmonary tuberculosis. It stands in the grounds of the Whitworth Hospital, and was opened for the reception of tuberculosis patients on July 1st, 1929.

Further information concerning these Institutions will be found on pages 180-199 of this Report.

HOSPITALS FOR THE CHRONIC SICK.

In my Report for 1929, I dealt at some length with the question of hospital accommodation for the chronic sick. The Public Assistance Institutions are the only Institutions generally available for chronic sick in this County. Particulars of these Institutions will be found on page 82 of this Report. I should like, however, again to refer to the problem of providing the necessary treatment for sufferers from chronic disease and protracted ill-health, which require a stay in hospital of a prolonged though not indefinite period. There are many such cases amongst young and middle-aged people whose home conditions are such that they cannot be properly accommodated there. The nature of the conditions which create chronic sickness in the aged, for which accommodation is usually provided in Public Assistance Institutions, so detracts from the amenities of the wards in these institutions as to make them unsuitable for cases of protracted illness in the young and middle-aged. It is, therefore, for the latter type of case that institutional accommodation is so urgently necessary. The existence of these cases creates hardships not only to the sufferer, but to his relatives, who are usually quite unable properly to provide for him.

MENTAL HOSPITALS.

The County Mental Hospital, situated at Mickleover on the outskirts of Derby, consists of an extensive block of buildings, erected in 1849. It has been added to from time to time, and now contains 24 wards—12 for males, providing accommodation for 388 patients, and 12 for females, with accommodation for 382 patients. During the year 1930, an up-to-date admission block has been completed, comprising dormitories, day-rooms, private rooms for patients, solaria, continuous bathing and hydrotherapy rooms, operating theatre and anaesthetic rooms, electrical treatment and X-ray rooms, laboratory and kitchen block, the whole providing accommodation for 100 patients and 15 staff. This is probably one of the most completely equipped admission blocks in existence. During 1929, a nurses' home was opened. The new admission block and nurses' home, although contained within the same curtilage as the old Institution, are set apart from it. There are also 12 houses for the accommodation of the married staff. The whole estate comprises about 262 acres.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY INSTITUTIONS.

The County Council have no Mental Deficiency Institution. The provision of a colony for mental defectives has been under consideration for some years, but in view of the enormous expenditure entailed in the erection of a colony sufficient to provide for the needs

of the County, the County Council shows a natural reluctance to embark on a scheme of such magnitude at a time when the main industries of this County, namely, agriculture and coal mining, are in a depressed condition. However, there is a pressing need for some form of accommodation for mental defectives in the County.

The County Council have one small block in connection with the Glossop Public Assistance Institution, certified by the Board of Control for the accommodation of nine males and twelve females, whilst the Chesterfield Public Assistance Institution is certified for the reception of one female case. This accommodation is always fully occupied. Apart from this, the County Council provide accommodation by contracting with certified institutions outside the County, in which, at the end of 1930, there were accommodated for the Council 30 males and 115 females.

ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITALS.

Reference to Table XII. shows the Voluntary Hospitals in the County with orthopædic departments.

The County Council has its own Orthopædic Hospital at Bretby Hall, where, in addition to orthopædic cases of a tuberculous nature, there is accommodation for 50 orthopædic cases of non-tuberculous origin.

Run in conjunction with Bretby Hall and functioning in the capacity of out-patient departments are 10 orthopædic clinics, which are under the charge of the Resident Medical Superintendent of Bretby Hall Hospital. The following Table shows the situation of each Clinic and the days and times of opening :—

TABLE XX.—**Orthopædic Clinics.**

| | |
|------------------|--|
| ALFRETON. | School Clinic, Grange Street, Alfreton. Every Monday morning, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every Thursday, 9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m., 2—4 p.m. Orthopædic Surgeon attends 2nd Thursday of each month. |
| BAKEWELL. | Liberal Club Rooms, Bakewell. 1st and 3rd Monday, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., 2—4 p.m. Orthopædic Surgeon attends 3rd Monday of each month. |
| BELPER. | School Clinic, Green Hall, Belper. 1st and 3rd Wednesday mornings, 9.30 a.m.— 12.30 p.m. Orthopædic Surgeon attends 1st Wednesday morning of each month. |

| | |
|---------------|--|
| CHESTERFIELD. | School Clinic, Brimington Road, Chesterfield. Every Wednesday, 9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m., 2—4 p.m. Orthopædic Surgeon attends 4th Wednesday of each month. |
| CHINLEY. | School Clinic, Lower Lane, Chinley. 2nd and 4th Monday, 9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m., 2—4 p.m. Orthopædic Surgeon attends 4th Monday of each month. |
| DERBY. | School Clinic, Walker Lane, Derby. Every Friday, 9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m., 2—4 p.m. Orthopædic Surgeon attends 1st Friday of each month. |
| HEANOR. | School Clinic, Wilmot Street, Heanor. Every Thursday afternoon, 2—4 p.m. Orthopædic Surgeon attends 3rd Thursday of each month. |
| LONG EATON. | School Clinic, 4, Nottingham Road, Long Eaton. Every Thursday morning, 9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m. Orthopædic Surgeon attends 3rd Thursday morning. |
| SHIREBROOK. | School Clinic, Cliff House, Shirebrook. Every Tuesday, 9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m., 2—4 p.m. Every Friday morning, 9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m. Orthopædic Surgeon attends every 4th Friday morning. |
| SWADLINCOTE. | School Clinic, Alexandra Road, Swadlincote. Every Tuesday, 9.30 a.m.—12.30 p.m., 2—4 p.m. Orthopædic Surgeon attends every 3rd Tuesday of the month. |

EAR, NOSE AND THROAT HOSPITALS.

The voluntary hospitals with Ear, Nose and Throat Departments are indicated in Table XII.

The County Council has a full-time Ear, Nose and Throat Consultant for work required in this connection under the Education and Maternity and Child Welfare Committees. Unfortunately, the County Council's scheme does not include beds, but the work is carried out at 12 Centres, particulars of which are given in the section dealing with School Clinics and Treatment Centres.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUEPERAL PYREXIA HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The County Council has made provision, under the Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1926, for the accommodation of cases of these conditions at the following institutions :—

- Burton-on-Trent General Infirmary.
- Derbyshire Royal Infirmary (two beds reserved).
- Derbyshire Hospital for Women, Derby.
- Jessop Hospital for Women, Norton, nr. Sheffield.
- Victoria Hospital and Dispensary, Worksop.
- High Peak Isolation Hospital, Chinley.
- Belper Public Assistance Infirmary.

Beds are, as a general rule, available as required.

Full particulars of the County Council's scheme are given on pages 62-64.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The County Council has made provision for the treatment of Ophthalmia Neonatorum at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, Derby. Beds are available as required for the accommodation of the mother as well as the child.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.—Ambulances for the conveyance of patients suffering from infectious diseases are provided in connection with the isolation hospitals, as shewn in Table XIII., page 38-39. There is, in addition to those shewn in the Table referred to, a motor ambulance at the Spital Smallpox Hospital.

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.—The following Table gives the places at which ambulances are available in the County :—

TABLE XXI.

| <i>Police Division.</i> | <i>Place where kept.</i> | <i>Telephone No.</i> | <i>Detailed Particulars of Ambulance.</i> |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|---|
| ALFRETON. | Morton. | Clay Cross | Stonebroom and Morton Red Cross Ambulance is a Ford 22 H.P. 1927 model which will accommodate two stretchers. |
| ASHBOURNE. | Sudbury. | Sudbury 1. | Sudbury Red Cross Ambulance is a Ford make, and has accommodation for two stretchers. |

| <i>Police Division.</i> | <i>Place where kept.</i> | <i>Telephone No.</i> | <i>Detailed Particulars of Ambulance.</i> |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--|
| BAKEWELL AND MATLOCK. | Bakewell. | Bakewell 4 or 70. | Bakewell Red Cross Ambulance is a Ford make and has accommodation for two stretchers. |
| | Matlock. | Matlock 1 or 7. | Matlock Red Cross Ambulance is a Ford make. It is constructed to carry one stretcher case and attendants, and has every modern convenience. |
| BUXTON. | Buxton. | Buxton 76. | Buxton Red Cross Ambulance is a 23 H.P. Austin, which has accommodation inside for two stretcher patients and two sitting patients in addition to the attendant. There is also room for a sitting patient beside the driver. |
| CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH. New Mills. | New Mills. | New Mills 154 or 48. | New Mills Red Cross Ambulance is a 25 H.P. Daimler, 1926 model which will accommodate two stretcher cases and three sitting cases. |
| | Glossop. | Glossop 57. | Glossop Borough Police Ambulance is a 20 H.P. Austin, 1924 model which will accommodate two stretcher cases and four sitting cases. |
| CHESTERFIELD. | Chesterfield. | Chesterfield 2222. | Chesterfield Borough Police Ambulance is a 21-H.P. Wolseley and has accommodation for two stretcher cases, assistants and passengers. It is fitted with every modern convenience. |
| | Bolsover. | Bolsover 5. | The Bolsover Urban District Council Ambulance is a 15-H.P. Morris Commercial. It is fitted with two stretchers and has accommodation for assistant and passengers. This is a new and up-to-date ambulance. |
| DERBY AND BELPER. Derby. | Derby. | Derby 1. | Derby Borough Fire Station Ambulance is a 22-H.P. Ford which carries two stretcher cases. |
| | Derby. | Derby 967. | Red Cross Society's Ambulance kept at the Midland Drapery Company, Derby, is a 14·9 H.P. Morris Commercial which has accommodation for one stretcher patient, but could carry two in an emergency. |
| LONG EATON. Long Eaton | Long Eaton. | 21. | The Long Eaton Urban District Council Ambulances are (1) 20-H.P. Armstrong Siddeley with accommodation for two stretcher cases. |
| | | | (2) 22-H.P. Chevrolet which has accommodation for three stretcher cases. |
| SPONDON. | Spondon. | 2200. | The British Cclanese Company's Ambulance is a 22-H.P. Morris with accommodation for two stretcher cases. |

| <i>Police Division.</i> | <i>Place where kept.</i> | <i>Telephone No.</i> | <i>Detailed Particulars of Ambulance.</i> |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| ECKINGTON. | Creswell. | Creswell 8. | Creswell Red Cross Ambulance is a 25-H.P. Ford with accommodation for one stretcher case, two sitting cases and attendant. |
| | Worksop. | Worksop 128. | The Worksop St. John ambulances are— (1) 24-H.P. Sunbeam which will accommodate two stretcher cases or eight sitting cases and attendant. (2) 22-H.P. Studebaker with similar accommodation to No. 1. |
| | Sheffield. | Sheffield 23221. | Sheffield Corporation have three 21-H.P. Morris Commercial Ambulances. Each ambulance has accommodation for two stretchers, or one stretcher and four sitting cases, or eight sitting cases. |
| | Dronfield. | Dronfield 26 and 12. | Dronfield Urban District Council Ambulance is a 30-H.P. Hudson, with accommodation for one stretcher case and attendant or four sitting cases. |
| ILKESTON. | Creswell. | Creswell 14. | Messrs. T. and A. Gilbert's Ambulance is a 23-H.P. Overland which will accommodate two lying cases and attendant or one lying and two sitting cases with attendant. |
| | Ilkeston. | Ilkeston 161. | Ilkeston Red Cross Ambulance is a Ford make with accommodation for two stretchers. |
| | Ripley. | | The Ripley Urban District Council Ambulance is horse drawn. |
| REPTON AND GRESLEY. | Swadlincote. | Swadlincote 10 or 92. | The Swadlincote Urban District Council have a horse-drawn ambulance which will accommodate four sitting and two stretcher cases. |
| | Gresley. | Swadlincote 133. | Gresley Colliery Ambulance (Red Cross Society) is a 20-H.P. G.M.C. with accommodation for eight sitting and four stretcher cases. |
| RIPLEY. | Burton. | Burton 1. | Burton Corporation Ambulance is an 18-H.P. Guy with accommodation for two stretcher cases and four or five sitting cases. It is equipped with all modern appliances. |
| | Ripley. | Ripley 60. | Britain Colliery Ambulance is a 28-H.P. Buick with accommodation for two stretcher cases, and is available when not required for colliery cases. |

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902—1926.

Number of Midwives.—At the end of 1930 there were 334 midwives on the County Roll. 282 were trained midwives and of these, 75 were District Nurse-Midwives.

The following changes of midwives took place during the year.

| | | | | | |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Deaths of Midwives | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| No. retired from practice voluntarily, whose Certificates were cancelled by the C.M.B. | ... | ... | | | 1 |
| No. of trained midwives who have left the County, of whom 11 were District Nurse-Midwives | ... | ... | | | 33 |
| No. who have done temporary duty for District nurses | | | | | 23 |
| No. of new Midwives enrolled | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |

Of the 334 midwives on the County Roll, 25 are in the Borough of Chesterfield, and were taken off the County Roll on October 1st, 1930, when that Borough became a Local Supervising Authority by Order of the Ministry of Health, under Section 62(1) of the Local Government Act, 1929.

Deaths following Child-Birth.—During 1930, information was received concerning 42 women who died following child-birth. The causes of death were as follows:—

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Puerperal Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Kidney Conditions | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Hæmorrhage | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Cardiac Conditions | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Pulmonary Embolism | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Respiratory Conditions | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Difficult Labour | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Various | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |

Of these deaths, 19 occurred in hospitals or maternity homes, the majority having been admitted to these hospitals as complicated cases.

Records Received.—The following Table gives the records received, the cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia in the practice of midwives only, and all cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, whether in the practice of doctors or midwives, with the corresponding figures for previous years:—

| | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <i>Records received—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Medical Help ... | 1353 | 1414 | 1565 | 1575 | 1675 | 1856 | 1918 |
| Still Births ... | 158 | 178 | 127 | 126 | 136 | 160 | 140 |
| Deaths of Children ... | 30 | 32 | 26 | 36 | 34 | 46 | 59 |
| Deaths of Mothers ... | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 7 |
| Laying-out the Dead | 21 | 15 | 14 | 13 | 21 | 15 | 22 |
| Liability to be a source of infection | 53 | 44 | 45 | 59 | 38 | 107 | 130 |
| Notification of Artifi- cial Feeding (within 10 days) | 108 | 85 | 96 | 73 | 80 | 84 | 116 |
| <i>Puerperal Fever—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Midwives' cases ... | 22 | 19 | 25 | 12 | 13 | 21 | 20 |
| <i>Puerperal Pyrexia—</i> | | | | | | | |
| Midwives' cases ... | ... | ... | 15 | 34 | 26 | 46 | 44 |
| <i>Ophthalmia Neonatorum</i> | | | | | | | |
| ALL Cases | 67 | 47 | 53 | 66 | 57 | 56 | 65 |

The following is an analysis of the 1,918 Medical Help records received during 1930 :—

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Abortion or Miscarriage | ... | ... | 108 |
| Varicose Veins | ... | ... | 8 |
| Ante-partum Hæmorrhage | ... | ... | 72 |
| Discharge during Pregnancy | ... | ... | 7 |
| Retarded Labour | ... | ... | 451 |
| Abnormal Presentation | ... | ... | 121 |
| Retained Placenta | ... | ... | 76 |
| Lacerated Perinæum | ... | ... | 413 |
| Still Births | ... | ... | 27 |
| Eclampsia, Fits or Convulsions | ... | ... | 9 |
| Post-partum Hæmorrhage | ... | ... | 50 |
| Rise of Temperature | ... | ... | 63 |
| White Leg | ... | ... | 2 |
| Inflammation of the Breast | ... | ... | 8 |
| Fits or Convulsions | ... | ... | 3 |
| Prolapse | ... | ... | 6 |
| Injuries or Malformations | ... | ... | 29 |
| Dangerous feebleness of child | ... | ... | 58 |
| Eyes, condition of | ... | ... | 85 |
| Skin Eruption | ... | ... | 5 |
| Navel | ... | ... | 1 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | 316 |

1,918

It has been found, as a general rule throughout the Country, that since the passing of the Midwives Act, 1918 (which Act placed it as a duty upon the County Council to be financially responsible to a doctor for fees incurred when called in by a midwife under the Midwives Act) that there had been a marked increase in the number of calls for medical aid issued by midwives. An occasion occurred during the year when I found it necessary to go into this matter, and I think it of sufficient interest to place on record my findings. There has been a steady increase in the number of calls made by midwives, despite the fact that the number of births and the number of confinements attended by midwives have almost uniformly decreased since 1920. The number of calls per 100 midwives' cases have therefore increased not only persistently, but markedly, as the following Table XXII. shows.

It is difficult to say why the number of calls for medical aid has increased so markedly. It may be that the higher qualifications of the midwife of to-day enables her to detect slight deviations from the normal more readily than did her predecessor, but the chief interest is not in the cause of the number of calls, but in the effect. Now, if the maternity mortality figure is an indication—and it is the only one we have—the effect is inappreciable, as will be seen by reference to the Table on page 65, giving the mortality rates for a number of years.

TABLE XXII.

| Year. | Births in whole County. | Cases attended by Midwives. | Medical Help summoned | Percentage of Medical calls. | Claims Received | Claims Paid. | Amount Paid. | Amount Received. | Net Cost. |
|-------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|-----------|
| | | | | | | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 1915 | 13,791 | 10,514 | 704 | 6·69 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1916 | 13,109 | 10,139 | 818 | 8·07 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1917 | 11,831 | 9,130 | 764 | 8·37 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1918 | 12,103 | 9,321 | 793 | 8·51 | — | — | — | — | — |
| 1919 | 11,838 | 9,512 | 889 | 9·34 | — | 131 | 249 0 0 | 38 0 0 | 211 0 0 |
| 1920 | 15,572 | 12,222 | 1,250 | 10·20 | — | 138 | 238 0 0 | 84 0 0 | 154 0 0 |
| 1921 | 14,417 | 10,950 | 1,249 | 11·40 | — | 141 | 267 0 0 | 66 0 0 | 201 0 0 |
| 1922 | 13,095 | 10,168 | 1,229 | 12·10 | 202 | 181 | 325 18 0 | 59 2 6 | 266 15 6 |
| 1923 | 12,681 | 9,867 | 1,240 | 12·50 | 250 | 233 | 366 5 6 | 95 1 6 | 271 4 0 |
| 1924 | 12,615 | 9,199 | 1,353 | 14·70 | 286 | 265 | 440 0 0 | 212 0 0 | 228 0 0 |
| 1925 | 12,491 | 9,408 | 1,414 | 15·03 | 301 | 281 | 466 16 0 | 217 0 0 | 249 16 0 |
| 1926 | 11,845 | 8,058 | 1,565 | 19·42 | 518 | 486 | 758 14 3 | 144 11 0 | 614 3 3 |
| 1927 | 11,194 | 7,523 | 1,575 | 20·93 | 610 | 572 | 918 5 6 | 254 15 3 | 663 10 3 |
| 1928 | 11,112 | 7,892 | 1,675 | 21·22 | 679 | 642 | 1,012 5 9 | 243 1 9 | 769 4 0 |
| 1929 | 10,394 | 6,692 | 1,856 | 27·73 | 986 | 947 | 1,459 12 3 | 321 3 0 | 1,138 9 3 |
| *1930 | 10,562 | 6,383 | — | 27·86 | 953 | 920 | 1,453 16 9 | 554 14 0 | 899 2 9 |

*—In 1930, the Borough of Chesterfield figures are included only up to September 30th, after which date Chesterfield became a Local Supervising Authority.

N.B.—The figures on the left-hand side of the Table refer to the Calendar years ending December 31st, whilst the figures on the right-hand side refer to the financial years ending in the following March.

Inspections made.

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----------|
| Inspection Forms marked "Good" | ... | 650 |
| " " " Satisfactory " | ... | 81 |
| " " " Indifferent " | ... | 21 |
| " " " Bad " | ... | 5 |
| No. of other inspections and visits | ... | 376 |
| No. of Midwives out | ... | 407 |
| | | Total ... |
| | | 1,540 |

The system of inspection of the midwives by Regional Inspectors, inaugurated at the end of 1927, is working well. The number of inspections has increased, and the following-up of any divergence from the normal state of affairs has become much more thorough. The following Table, shewing the number of such special visits and the total number of visits to midwives yearly from 1925 bears this out :—

| | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
|-------------------|----------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Routine visits | ... 951 | 1060 | 994 | 1003 | 1024 | 1164 |
| Special visits... | ... 63 | 94 | 120 | 121 | 332 | 376 |
| Total visits | ... 1014 | 1154 | 1114 | 1124 | 1356 | 1540 |

Midwives suspended from practice for being in contact with :—

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Puerperal Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Pemphigus Neonatorum | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Diphtheria | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Septic Throat | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Measles | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Encephalitis Lethargica | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| | | | | | 39 |

Special Letters of Warning.—Eleven special letters of warning were sent to midwives in the County for breaking the rules of the Central Midwives Board.

Puerperal Fever.—The following table shews the number of cases of Puerperal Fever which occurred in the practice of midwives during 1930 :—

| | Number of Midwives. | Number of Confinement-s. | Puerperal Fever Cases. | Cases per 1,000 Births. |
|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Bona-fide Midwives ... | 52 | 1086 | 2 | 1.84 |
| Trained Midwives, including District Nurse-Midwives | 282 | 5797 | 18 | 3.10 |
| | 334 | 6883 | 20 | 2.90 |

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—The following table shews the total number of cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia notified to me during the year 1930 and the case rate from each of these diseases per 1,000 births :—

| | <i>Whole County.</i> | | <i>M.C.W. Area.</i> | |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Number of births | ... | 10,562 | ... | 8,258 |
| | <i>No. of Cases.</i> | | <i>Case rate per 1,000 births.</i> | |
| | <i>Whole County.</i> | <i>M.C.W. Area.</i> | <i>Whole County.</i> | <i>M.C.W. Area.</i> |
| Puerperal Fever | 36 | 30 | 3·41 | 3·63 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 90 | 74 | 8·52 | 8·96 |

The number of cases admitted to hospitals under the County Council Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia Scheme during 1930 was as follows :—

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| Derbyshire Royal Infirmary | ... | ... | 7 |
| Jessop Hospital for Women | ... | ... | 27 |
| Burton-on-Trent General Infirmary | ... | ... | 2 |
| High Peak Isolation Hospital | ... | ... | — |
| Victoria Hospital, Worksop | ... | ... | — |
| Derbyshire Hospital for Women | ... | ... | 8 |

A Consultant's opinion was requested in 16 cases, and was immediately provided.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—The incidence of Ophthalmia Neonatorum during the year and the results of treatment are set out in the following table :—

| Notified. | <i>Cases.</i> | | <i>Vision unimpaired.</i> | <i>Vision impaired.</i> | <i>Total Blindness.</i> | <i>No. of Deaths.</i> | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | <i>Treated.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| | <i>At Home.</i> | <i>In Hospital.</i> | | | | | | | | |
| 65 | 51 | 14 | 62 | 2 | — | 1 | | | | |

The County Council have made arrangements under the Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926, for the following services :—

- (a) A second opinion on notified cases of Puerperal Fever or Puerperal Pyrexia.
- (b) The admission of such cases to Hospital.
- (c) The Bacteriological examination of :—
 - (i.) Lochia.
 - (ii.) Blood of such cases.

The County Council are not responsible for Maternity and Child Welfare work in the following Boroughs, and, therefore, Consultants and Hospitals are not available for these areas under the County scheme :—

Buxton.
Chesterfield.
Glossop.
Ilkeston.

(a) CONSULTANTS.—The following have been recognised by the Ministry of Health and the County Council as Consultants under the Regulations for Derbyshire :—

- N. L. Edwards, Esq., F.R.C.S., 64, Friar Gate, Derby. (Tel. No. Derby 1551.).
- H. T. Hicks, Esq., F.R.C.S., 56, Friar Gate, Derby. (Tel. No. Derby 284.).
- W. W. King, Esq., F.R.C.S., 432, Glossop Road, Sheffield. (Tel. No. Sheffield Central 2726.).
- F. H. Lacey, Esq., M.D., 16, St. John's Street, Manchester. (Tel. No. Manchester Central 1500.).
- C. D. Lochrane, Esq., F.R.C.S., 65B, Friar Gate, Derby ; (Home Address) Darley Slade, Duffield Road, Derby. (Tel. No. Derby 1439).
- Miles H. Phillips, Esq., F.R.C.S., " Egerton House," 420, Glossop Road, Sheffield. (Tel. No. Sheffield Central 3020.).
- C. E. Potter, Esq., M.D., Rosehill House, Derby. (Tel. No. Derby 1372.).

When the services of Consultants are required, either at the time of sending the notification of Puerperal Fever or Puerperal Pyrexia to the District Medical Officer of Health or at any subsequent time, the form of application P.F. 2 should be completed and sent to the County Medical Officer, New County Offices, Derby.

In case of emergency, application should be made to the County Medical Officer either by telephone (Derby 355) or otherwise. If the office is closed and the case is urgent, application should be made direct to the nearest Consultant and form P.F. 2 sent within 24 hours to the County Medical Officer with a brief note to the effect that the Consultant was urgently required.

The Consultants' fees will be paid by the County Council, and the charges for this will not fall upon the General Practitioner, subject to the above procedure for immediate notification to the County Medical Officer being strictly adhered to ; but not otherwise. The fee will be recoverable by the County Council from the patient in part or in whole if her financial circumstances permit.

(b) ADMISSION OF PATIENTS TO HOSPITAL.—The County Council have made arrangements with :—

- Burton-on-Trent General Infirmary. (Tel. No. Burton-on-Trent 34.).
- Derbyshire Hospital for Women, Derby. (Tel. No. Derby 1401.)
- Derbyshire Royal Infirmary, Derby. (Tel. No. Derby 668.)
- High Peak Isolation Hospital, Chapel-en-le-Frith. (Tel. No. Chapel-en-le-Frith 24.)
- Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield. (Tel. No. Sheffield Central 521.)
- Victoria Hospital and Dispensary, Worksop. (Tel. No. Worksop 108.)

for the reception of notified cases of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia. When it is desired to admit such a case to hospital, application should be made to the County Medical Officer on form P.F. 2.

In cases of emergency, application should be made to the County Medical Officer by telephone, or, if the County Offices are closed and the case is urgent, application should be made direct to the Hospital by telephone, but cases should not be sent before a reply has been received from the hospital that a bed is available, and in such cases of emergency form P.F. 2 should be sent to the County Medical Officer within 24 hours, with a note that the case was admitted to the hospital (named) as an emergency. Arrangements for the removal of patients to and from the hospital will not be undertaken by the County Council.

(c) **BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF LOCHIA AND BLOOD.**—Specimens should be sent direct to the County Medical Officer, together with form P.F. 2.

PROVISION OF NURSES.—No provision has been made up to the present for the supply of trained nurses in the homes.

PUBLIC HEALTH (OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM) REGULATIONS, 1926.—The County Council have also made arrangements with the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary for the treatment of notified cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Application should be made to the County Health Office by telephone. Should the necessity arise for treatment when the office is closed, application should be made direct to the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary and a communication sent to this office informing me of the circumstances.

Compensation to Midwives.—Section 2(1) of the Midwives Act, 1926, provides that where a midwife has been suspended from practice in order to prevent the spread of infection, she shall, if she was not herself in default, be entitled to recover from the Local Supervising Authority such amounts by way of compensation for loss of practice as is reasonable in the circumstances of the case.

During the year, 15 claims were received for such compensation, and the payments totalled £27 13s. 6d.

Maternal Mortality.—The Maternal Mortality rate for the County for the year 1930 was 4·16 per thousand births, as compared with 3·75, the rate for the previous year.

The following Table gives the Maternal Mortality rate in the County since 1916 :—

TABLE XXIII.

| Year | Deaths from Puerperal Fever. | Rate per 1000 Births | Deaths from other accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition | Rate per 1000 Births. | Total. | Rate per 1000 Births | No. of Births. |
|------|------------------------------|----------------------|---|-----------------------|--------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1916 | 19 | 1·45 | 45 | 3·43 | 64 | 4·88 | 13,109 |
| 1917 | 14 | 1·18 | 33 | 2·79 | 47 | 3·97 | 11,831 |
| 1918 | 10 | .82 | 27 | 2·23 | 37 | 3·05 | 12,103 |
| 1919 | 15 | 1·26 | 40 | 3·38 | 55 | 4·64 | 11,838 |
| 1920 | 22 | 1·41 | 45 | 2·89 | 67 | 4·30 | 15,572 |
| 1921 | 12 | .83 | 33 | 2·29 | 45 | 3·12 | 14,417 |
| 1922 | 17 | 1·30 | 35 | 2·67 | 52 | 3·97 | 13,095 |
| 1923 | 18 | 1·42 | 46 | 3·62 | 64 | 5·04 | 12,681 |
| 1924 | 17 | 1·34 | 32 | 2·53 | 49 | 3·87 | 12,615 |
| 1925 | 17 | 1·36 | 31 | 2·48 | 48 | 3·84 | 12,491 |
| 1926 | 18 | 1·52 | 36 | 3·04 | 54 | 4·56 | 11,845 |
| 1927 | 16 | 1·43 | 40 | 3·57 | 56 | 5·00 | 11,194 |
| 1928 | 21 | 1·89 | 27 | 2·43 | 48 | 4·32 | 11,112 |
| 1929 | 18 | 1·73 | 21 | 2·02 | 39 | 3·75 | 10,394 |
| 1930 | 18 | 1·70 | 26 | 2·46 | 44 | 4·16 | 10,562 |

As the Chesterfield Corporation only became a Local Supervising Authority in October, 1930, the numbers given above are for the whole of the Administrative County.

In future years the figures for Chesterfield Borough will not be included.

Investigations into Maternal deaths.

It has been the custom in this County for a considerable time to make investigations into every maternal death. The Ministry of Health sanctioned the expenditure of money for this purpose, and a report on every maternal death, as far as it was possible, was requested from medical practitioners. In my Annual Report for 1927 I analysed the figures resulting from such investigations during the five years 1923—1927. Circular 888 of the Ministry of Health, issued in April, 1928, requested that all maternal deaths should be investigated either by the Maternity and Child Welfare Authority or by the Local Supervising Authority, and issued a special report form to be completed in each case. The Ministerial form of report was immediately adopted in this County in place of that we had previously used, so that our Returns would be comparable with those of other areas and the County Council's full-time Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer, who has

specialist qualifications as an Obstetrician, was detailed to interview practitioners with a view to collaboration in making the necessary reports. The investigations are strictly private, and the instructions of the Ministry of Health with regard to these investigations are carried out with meticulous care.

To secure that no death from child-birth is overlooked, the County Council authorised payment to Registrars of Births and Deaths at the rate of 2d. for each Return and 2d. for each entry thereon, together with the cost of postages, in respect of deaths of all females between the ages of 15 and 45 from any cause whatsoever. These Returns are in all cases scrutinised by the Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer, and any death which would appear to be connected either approximately or remotely with child-birth is the subject of enquiry. Such deaths are investigated throughout the Administrative County, with the exceptions of the Boroughs of Chesterfield, Glossop, and Ilkeston, which Boroughs carry out their own investigations as autonomous Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities with whole-time Medical Officers of Health.

Similar investigations are carried out in cases of deaths from puerperal fever and puerperal pyrexia, but in these cases, should a midwife be involved, in addition to the investigation, the usual procedure for the prevention of the spread of infection is applied.

Payment of Doctors' Fees under Section 14 (1) of the Midwives Act.

In respect of the financial year ended March 31st, 1931, 953 claims were received from medical practitioners. Of these 920 were passed for payment amounting to £1453 16s. 9d., the remainder being disallowed as not complying with the conditions laid down by the Midwives Act and the Ministry of Health, or being cancelled by doctors previous to payment. Amounts refunded by patients for the same period amounted to £554 14s. 4d., but including this the total amount recoverable is £1,058 15s. 6d.

For the yearly expenditure incurred by the County Council in this connection since 1919 reference should be made to Table XXII.

Provision of Free Milk.—In respect of the financial year ended March 31st, 1931, 157 applications for free milk were received. Of these, 123 were for fresh milk and 30 for dried milk, 4 not having been granted. The expenditure was £52 19s. 2d. for fresh milk and £10 15s. 5d. for dried milk.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

During 1930, two applications were made for registration under the above Act. One was granted and one was refused. At the end of 1930 there were 14 Homes on the County Register, as follows :—

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| General Nursing Homes | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Maternity Homes | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| General Nursing and Maternity Homes | ... | | | 4 |

During the year, two Homes voluntarily closed down and one was closed by order of the County Council. No appeals were made against Orders either refusing or cancelling registration. No applications for exemption from registration were made during the year.

The County Council are responsible for the administration of the Nursing Homes Registration Act throughout its maternity and child welfare area, together with the Borough of Buxton, *i.e.*, the whole of the administrative County of Derby, with the exception of the Boroughs of Chesterfield, Glossop, and Ilkeston. The powers under the Act were delegated to the Borough of Chesterfield in July, 1928.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

In December, 1929, a circular issued jointly by the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education (Circular 1054 and 1405) pointed out the State had made itself responsible for the health and education of all children from the age of five onwards, whilst considerable provision had also been made for the supervision of the health of babies during the first year or two of life under the provisions of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918. There is, however, a gap of three and four years before going to school, during which time a large number of children are, not infrequently, without help, direction, or succour from public sources, however much they may need it. It was stressed that there was great need for care and supervision, particularly where the home conditions were bad and where medical advice was either unattainable or difficult of attainment.

It was not proposed that there should be anything in the nature of a general inspection of children from the age of two to school entering age, but rather that they should be systematically visited by Health Visitors from birth to school age, and that where the Health Visitor found medical examination and treatment necessary, such should be available.

Systematic visiting of infants up to the age of five years is carried out in this County.

My predecessor, as long ago as 1921, impressed upon the County Council the desirability of making arrangements for the treatment of children under five years for minor ailments, enlargement of tonsils and adenoids, eye and ear conditions.

There can be no doubt that much sound preventive work can be done before the child enters school, and although the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee passed a resolution as far back as 1921 authorising their Medical Officer to provide various forms of treatment by arrangement with the Education Committee, whose medical staff carry out such treatment, the work was markedly limited by lack of staff.

Up to 1930, provision of treatment for children under five had been made by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee by payment per case to the Education Committee, and to a great extent this still holds. Since the commencement of 1930, the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee have agreed to meet the cost entailed in the employment of a whole-time Dentist, so that of the nine Dentists on the Education Committee staff, one is provided wholly at the expense of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee, and one-ninth of the time of the dental staff is now available and is employed in the treatment of children under five years of age suffering from dental effects. This is a step in the right direction, and it is only the economic position which has prevented dental treatment being extended so as to be available for expectant and nursing mothers. This latter service I believe to be of great importance, and it is hoped that circumstances will soon permit of its being adopted.

There is now available for children coming within the scope of the Child Welfare Committee, treatment of minor ailments, ear, nose and throat conditions, eye conditions, dental conditions, and orthopædic treatment for both in-patients and out-patients, the in-patients being at Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

The Local Government Act of 1929 placed upon the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee the duty of supervision of infants under seven years of age who are received for reward, and the Committee appointed the Health Visitors throughout the County to act as Infant Life Protection Visitors in their respective areas.

Each child is visited at least quarterly, and, where circumstances indicate, more frequently. Enquiries are made as to any unauthorised persons receiving children under seven years of age for reward, and a list of suitable foster parents to whom children could be sent is kept at the Central Office.

All reports from the Visitors are carefully scrutinised at the Central Office to see that the home circumstances are such that the health and welfare of the children are safeguarded.

The number of children on the register at December 31st, 1930, was 80.

Since the taking over of the work from the Guardians, in April, 1930, 284 visits have been made. In four cases the parents have been requested to find more suitable foster-parents, and in one case only has it been necessary to remove a child from unsuitable guardians by Order.

BOARDED-OUT CHILDREN.

The supervision of boarded-out children is being carried out on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee by the Maternity and Child Welfare staff. Except in the sparsely populated north-west area of the County, where the work is done by the Health Visitors, the service is in the hands of the Regional Inspectors of Midwives. In this connection, 766 visits have been paid.

HEALTH VISITING IN THE HOMES.

A summary of the work done by Health Visitors during 1930 will be found in Table XLVIII, page 214.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The Maternity and Child Welfare area of the County Council comprises the whole of the Administrative County, with the exception of the four Boroughs—Buxton, Chesterfield, Glossop, and Ilkeston—and the scheme provides 44 Centres, 17 in Urban Districts and 27 in Rural Districts. The staff available permits the majority of the Centres to hold weekly sessions. All Centres are under the supervision of a doctor and a Health Visitor is in attendance at each session.

Details of these Centres are set out in the following Table :—

TABLE XXIV.
INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

| Address. | Whether Sessions are held weekly, fortnightly, etc. | Day and time of Meeting. | Average Attendanee per Session. | | No. Attended for First Time. | | Present arrangements for medical supervision. |
|--|---|--|---------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|---|
| | | | Expectant Mothers | Children. | Expectant Mothers | Children. | |
| URBAN DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | |
| ALFRETON. | | | | | | | |
| P.M. Church, Somercotes School Clinic, Grange St., Alfreton | Fortnightly | 2nd and 4th Mons., 2—5 Wednesday, 2—5 | Nil | 41·56 | Nil | 85 | Dr. Pooler, Fortnightly |
| Congregational Assembly Room, Riddings | Weekly | Wednesday, 2—5 | 0·02 | 35·04 | Nil | 152 | Dr. Pooler, Weekly |
| ASHBOURNE. | | | | | | | |
| St. John's Rooms | Fortnightly | 1st & 3rd Mons., 2—4 | 0·05 | 37·72 | 1 | 73 | Dr. Pooler, Fortnightly |
| BAKEWELL. | | | | | | | |
| Liberal Club | Weekly | Wednesday, 12—4 | 1·37 | 33·63 | 23 | 168 | Dr. Pierce, Fortnightly |
| Belper. | | | | | | | |
| Green Hall | Weekly | Thursday, 2—4 | 0·06 | 28·36 | 1 | 175 | Dr. Purce, Monthly |
| BOLSOVER. | | | | | | | |
| Bainbridge Hall, New Bolsover | Fortnightly | 2nd & 4th Thurs., 2.30—5 | 0·02 | 14·77 | 1 | 33 | Dr. Pooler, Fortnightly |
| CLAY CROSS. | | | | | | | |
| The Viearage | Weekly | Tuesday, 1.30—4 | 0·91 | 51·67 | 15 | 162 | Dr. Pooler, Weekly |
| DRONFIELD. | | | | | | | |
| Cong. Chapel | Weekly | Monday, 1—4 | Nil | 26·84 | Nil | 58 | Dr. Burke, Monthly |
| HEANOR. | | | | | | | |
| School Clinie | Weekly | Monday, 1—4 | 0·46 | 57·87 | 12 | 298 | Dr. Macdonald, Weekly |
| LONG EATON. | | | | | | | |
| 4, Notts. Road | Twice Weekly | Mon. & Thurs., 2.30—4 | 0·04 | 61·59 | 2 | 282 | Dr. Moir, weekly |
| Wes. Schoolroom, Victoria Street, Sawley | Fortnightly | 2nd & 4th Tuesdays, 2—4 | Nil | 29·09 | Nil | 43 | Dr. Moir, Fortnightly |
| MATLOCK. | | | | | | | |
| *Dean Hill House | Weekly | Thursdays, 2—4.30 | — | — | — | — | Dr. Stephens, Fortnightly |
| NEW MILLS. | | | | | | | |
| St. James' Schoolroom | Weekly | Thursdays, 2—4 | 0·08 | 26·08 | 1 | 131 | Dr. Pemberton Fortnightly |
| RIPLEY. | | | | | | | |
| Old Schools, Outram Street | Weekly | Monday, 10—4 | 0·62 | 75·75 | 10 | 186 | Dr. Maemillan, Weekly |
| Bethel Chapel Marchay. | Weekly | Thursdays, 10—12 | 1·79 | 46·38 | 14 | 67 | Do. |
| SWADLINCOTE. | | | | | | | |
| Alexandra Road | Weekly | Monday, 2—6 | 1·87 | 51·95 | 38 | 215 | Dr. Coehrane, Monthly |
| WIRKSWORTH. | | | | | | | |
| Parish Room | Weekly | Thursday, 2—4.30 | 0·02 | 25·28 | 1 | 153 | Dr. Popham, Fortnightly |

* Opened March, 1931.

| Address. | Whether Sessions are held weekly, fortnightly, etc. | Day and time of Meeting. | Average Attendance per Session. | | No. Attended for First Time. | | Present arrangements for medical supervision. |
|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|
| | | | Expectant Mothers | Children. | Expectant Mothers | Children. | |
| RURAL DISTRICTS. | | | | | | | |
| BAKEWELL. The Institute, Tideswell | Fortnightly | 1st & 3rd Thursdays 1—5 | 0·79 | 18·71 | 4 | 28 | Dr. Bryan, Fortnightly |
| BELPER. Parish Room, Duffield | Weekly | Monday, 2—4 | 0·02 | 18·48 | 1 | 24 | Dr. Popham, Fortnightly |
| BLACKWELL. Cliff House, Shire- brook Pleasley. Primitive Methodist Chapel. Langwith. Miners' Institute. Tibshelf. Ch. Mission Room. Blackwell. Newton, Church Hall Hillstown. Miners' Welfare Inst. Pinxton. Prim. Meth. School, | Weekly Fortnightly Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. | Wednesday, 2—4 2nd & 4th Thursdays, 2—4.30 1st & 3rd Mon., 3—5 1st & 3rd Ths., 2.30—4.30 1st & 3rd Mon., 3.30—5 2nd & 4th Mon., 1—5 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 11.0—1.0 2nd & 4th Tues. 1.30—4 | 1.08 0·81 1·63 0·04 0·19 0·52 Nil Nil | 42·55 33·14 67·91 17·71 27·71 29·69 22·50 28·66 | 19 1 8 1 4 1 Nil Nil | 171 32 35 22 43 37 42 80 | Dr. Wear, Weekly Dr. Wear, Fortnightly Do. Do. Do. Do. |
| South Normanton. Mount Tabor Chapel | Do. | | | | | | Do. |
| CHESTERFIELD. | | | | | | | |
| Eckington. Wesleyan Schoolroom | Weekly | Mon., 1 to 4 | 0·23 | 34·89 | 2 | 71 | Dr. Morris, Fortnightly |
| Barrowhill. Church Hall | Weekly | Mon., 2—4 | 1·10 | 34·79 | 9 | 86 | Dr. Burke, Monthly |
| Unstone. Wesleyan Church | Weekly | Tues., 2—4 | 0·04 | 12·44 | 1 | 24 | Dr. Burke, Fortnightly |
| Staveley. P.M. Chapel | Weekly | Tuesday, 1.30—4.30 | 0·02 | 27·42 | 1 | 125 | Dr. Peck, Monthly |
| Heath. Holmwood Mission Room | Weekly | Monday 2.30—4.30 | 0·04 | 25·89 | Nil | 43 | Dr. Peck, Fortnightly |
| Stonebroom. Church Institute | Weekly | Monday, 10—12.30 | 0·04 | 28·56 | 1 | 72 | Dr. Pooler, Weekly, |
| Grassmoor. P.M. School | Weekly | Monday, 2—4 | 0·37 | 39·20 | 3 | 58 | Dr. Burke, Fortnightly |

| Address. | Whether Sessions are held weekly fortnightly, etc. | Day and time of Meeting. | Average Attendanee per Session. | | No. Attended for First Time. | | Present arrangements for medical supervision. |
|---|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| | | | Expectant Mothers | Children. | Expectant Mothers | Children | |
| North Wingfield. Miners' Welfare. | Weekly | Thursday, 2.30—4.30 | 0.08 | 39.74 | 3 | 100 | Dr. Pooler, Fortnightly |
| Brimington. Church Hall | Weekly | Thursdays, 2—4 | 0.08 | 25.50 | 2 | 52 | Dr. Burke Fortnightly |
| Beighton. C. of E. Schoolroom | Weekly | Tuesday, 2—4 | 0.65 | 42.77 | 7 | 179 | Dr. Morris, Fortnightly |
| Killamarsh. Free Church Room | Weekly | Wednesday, 2—4 | 0.70 | 47.77 | 3 | 178 | Dr. Morris, Fortnightly |
| CLOWNE P.M. Chapel, Clowne | Weekly | Tuesday, 1.30—4 | 0.04 | 21.60 | 1 | 117 | Dr. Wear, Fortnightly |
| HAYFIELD. Wesleyan Methodist Church, Hayfield. | Fortnightly | 2nd & 4th Tuesdays, 2—4 | 0.04 | 10.91 | Nil | 16 | Dr. Lynch. |
| SHARDLOW RURAL. Lenton Street School, Sandiacre Co-op. Stores Committee Rooms, Draycott | Fortnightly | 2nd & 4th, Mondays, 2—4.15 | Nil | 36.57 | Nil | 66 | Dr. Hendry, Fortnightly |
| Do. | 2nd & 4th Wednesdays, 1.30—4 | 1.00 | 15.45 | 4 | 33 | Dr. Hendry, Fortnightly | |
| Spondon. Wesleyan Chapel | Do. | 1st & 3rd Tuesdays, 11—4.30 | 0.61 | 25.52 | 4 | 83 | Dr. Hendry, Fortnightly |
| Cooks Institute, Melbourne | Weekly | Wednesday, 10.15—5 | 1.48 | 29.40 | 13 | 58 | Dr. Hendry, Fortnightly |

Voluntary Infant Welfare Centres.—During the financial year ended March 31st, 1931, 3 Voluntary Infant Welfare Centres received a Grant of £10 each from the County Council, namely :—Mickleover, Ashford and Bradwell.

In the case of Chapel-en-le-Frith and Clifton, the sums of £2 11s. 0d. and £10 12s. 9d. respectively were paid under the Block Grant system in accordance with Section 101 of the Local Government Act, 1929. These Associations have been assisted in the past by Grants of this amount direct from the Ministry of Health. Such Grants from the Ministry of Health are now dropped, and all assistance from public funds comes from the County Council.

Ante-Natal Scheme.

The Ante-Natal scheme which was started in its present form in 1928 developed with great rapidity, as a result of its appreciation by doctors, midwives and patients. Before the scheme had been in operation a year, 12 Clinics, scattered throughout the County, had been opened, and during the first full working year, i.e., 1929, 259 sessions were held with an attendance totalling 2,316. During 1930 it was found impossible, through lack of staff, to open any further Clinics. Indeed, it has been extremely difficult to keep pace with the work of the 12 Clinics, which has grown considerably during the year, as the figures for 1930, namely, 282 sessions and 3,117 attendances, show when compared with those given above for 1929.

It will be appreciated that first attendances of patients place more work on the Medical Officer of the Clinic than the subsequent visits. The number of first visits has increased from 939 in 1929 to 1,244 in 1930.

The following Table gives details as to the sessions and attendances at the various Centres :—

TABLE XXV.

| Clinic. | No. of Sessions. | | | | Average attendance of expectant mothers per Session. | Post Natal Visits. |
|-----------------|------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------|--|--------------------|
| | | First Visits. | Subsequent Visits. | mothers | | |
| New Mills ... | ... 22 | 41 | 107 | 6.72 | 1 | |
| Shirebrook ... | ... 25 | 220 | 277 | 19.88 | 10 | |
| Long Eaton ... | ... 47 | 237 | 551 | 16.76 | 155 | |
| Derby ... | ... 19 | 49 | 37 | 4.52 | 8 | |
| Clay Cross ... | ... 24 | 160 | 201 | 15.04 | 12 | |
| *Ripley ... | ... 22 | 74 | 48 | 5.54 | — | |
| Alfreton ... | ... 22 | 136 | 215 | 15.95 | 43 | |
| Bakewell ... | ... 19 | 29 | 30 | 3.10 | — | |
| Swadlincote ... | ... 26 | 98 | 170 | 10.30 | 36 | |
| Staveley ... | ... 22 | 114 | 153 | 12.14 | — | |
| Eckington ... | ... 22 | 42 | 47 | 4.04 | 15 | |
| *Ashbourne ... | ... 12 | 44 | 37 | 6.75 | — | |
| | — | 282 | 1244 | 11.06 | 280 | |
| | — | — | — | — | — | |

* The Ante-Natal Clinics at Ripley and Ashbourne are run at and in connection with the Maternity Homes.

The days and times of opening the Ante-Natal Clinics are shewn in the following Table :—

TABLE XXVI.

| <i>Clinic.</i> | <i>Address.</i> | <i>How often held.</i> | <i>Day and time.</i> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| New Mills. | Town Hall. | Fortnightly. | 1st & 3rd Mondays, 11.45 a.m.—3 p.m. |
| Shirebrook. | Cliff House. | Fortnightly. | 2nd & 4th Mondays, 11.0 a.m.—4.0 p.m. |
| Long Eaton. | 4, Nottingham Rd. | Weekly. | Tuesdays, 2.0—4.0 p.m. |
| Derby. | School Clinic, Walker Lane. | Fortnightly. | 2nd & 4th Tuesdays, 10.0 a.m.—12 noon. |
| Clay Cross. | Old Schoolroom, The Vicarage. | Fortnightly. | 1st & 3rd Weds., 9.30 a.m.—12 noon. |
| Ripley. | Maternity Home, Grosvenor Rd. | Fortnightly. | 2nd & 4th Weds., 2.30—4.30 p.m. |
| Alfreton. | School Clinic, Grange Street. | Fortnightly. | 1st & 3rd Thursdays, 10.0 a.m.—4.0 p.m. |
| †Bakewell | Liberal Club. | Fortnightly. | 2nd & 4th Thursdays, 11.0 a.m.—1.0 p.m. |
| Swadlincote. | School Clinic, Alexandra Rd. | Fortnightly. | 1st & 3rd Fridays, 2.0 p.m.—4.0 p.m. |
| Staveley. | Primitive. Methodist Chapel | Fortnightly. | 2nd & 4th Fridays, 9.30 a.m.—12.0 n.n. |
| Eckington | Wesleyan Schoolroom. | Fortnightly. | 2nd & 4th Fridays, 1.15—4.0 p.m. |
| Ashbourne. | Maternity Home, Wirksworth Rd. | Monthly. | 1st Saturday of each month. |
| *Matlock. | Dean Hill House. | Fortnightly. | 2nd & 4th Thursdays, 11.0—1.0 p.m. |
| † Closed March, 1931. | | * Opened March, 1931. | |

Child Guidance.—This comparatively new movement has for its primary aim—prevention. Prevention pre-supposes the absence of developed disease and is peculiarly within the province of the Public Health Service.

The objects of the Child Guidance movement is directed towards straightening out the tangle of social, physiological and psychological conditions which result in a particular child becoming a misfit in society. To my mind, it is an excellent example of team work. The social, physiological and medical members of this team are already part of the Public Health service, and the psychological member should be also ; and, moreover, his Department should be a department of the general Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinic, and not a separate entity.

Child Guidance is, in my opinion, productive of much good provided it is in the hands of those who realise its aim and its limitations. Having on the Council's medical staff an Officer who had made a special study of it, I felt that an opportunity had arisen to commence a Child Guidance movement in this County. Consequently, during the year a clinic for this purpose was opened at Dean Hill House, Matlock, and is run in conjunction with the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Clinics held there. Children are seen at the Child Guidance Clinic by appointment only.

The following Clinics and Treatment Centres are provided by the County Council :—

MATERNITY & CHILD WELFARE CENTRES—

See Table XXIV., pages 70-72.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS—

See Table XXVI., page 74.

TABLE XXVII.

SCHOOL CLINICS :—

(1) **MINOR AILMENT CLINICS.**

| | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| Alfreton. | School Clinic, Grange Street. | Daily, a.m. Saturdays, a.m. |
| Belper. | Green Hall. | Thursdays, a.m. & p.m. Saturdays, a.m. |
| Dronfield. | New Council, Infants' School. | Mondays, a.m. |
| Heanor. | School Clinic, Wilmot Street. | Tuesdays, a.m. Thursdays, a.m. |
| Long Eaton. | School Clinic, 4. Nottingham Rd. | Fridays, a.m. Saturdays, a.m. |
| Matlock. | Dean Hill House. | Fridays, a.m. & p.m. |
| Ripley. | Council Infants' School. | Tuesdays, a.m. Thursdays, a.m. |
| Shirebrook. | School Clinic, Cliff House. | Daily, a.m. |
| Swadlincote. | School Clinic, Alexandra Road. | Mondays, a.m. Saturdays, a.m. |

To these Clinics any ailing child may be sent by teacher or parent without an appointment.

(2) **X-RAY CLINICS FOR TREATMENT OF RINGWORM.**

| | | |
|---------------|---|----------------------------|
| Chesterfield. | School Clinic, Brimington Road. | Wednesdays, a.m. & p.m. |
| Derby. | New County Offices, St. Mary's Gate. | Tuesdays, a.m. & p.m. |

(3) **ULTRA-VIOLET RAY CLINIC.**

| | | |
|--------|---|------------------|
| Derby. | New County Offices, St. Mary's Gtce. | Wednesdays, p.m. |
|--------|---|------------------|

(4) EAR, NOSE AND THROAT CLINICS.

| | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Alfreton. | School Clinic, Grange Street. | 1st Friday alternate months (operation & examinat'n). 1st Saturday each month (examination). 2nd Friday each month (operation). |
| Ashbourne. | Stone House, Dark Lane. | 1st Monday, alternate months (examination). 3rd Friday, alternate months (operation). |
| Belper. | Green Hall. | 1st Thursday each month (examination). |
| Clay Cross. | Junior Girls' School. | 3rd Friday, alternate months (examination). |
| Chesterfield. | School Clinic, Brimington Rd. | 2nd & 4th Mondays each month (examination). 2nd, 3rd & 4th Tuesdays each month (operation). 2nd Saturday each month (examination). |
| Chinley. | School Clinic, Lower Lane. | 3rd Thursday each month (examination). 1st Tuesday each month (operation). |
| Derby. | School Clinic, Walker Lane. | 1st Monday alternate months (examination). Every Wednesday (operat'n) 4th Saturday each month (examination). |
| Heanor. | School Clinic, Wilmot Street. | 3rd Monday alternate months (examination). 5th Saturday in month (examination). |
| Long Eaton. | School Clinic, 4 Nottingham Rd. | 1st Friday alternate months (examination). |
| Matlock. | School Clinic, Dean Hill House. | 3rd Monday alternate months (examination). 3rd Saturday each month (examination). |
| Swadlincote. | School Clinic, Alexandra Rd. | 4th Friday each month (examination). |
| Shirebrook. | School Clinic, Cliff House. | 2nd Thursday each month (examination). 4th Thursday each month (operation). |

A charge of 10/- is made for each operation for Tonsils and Adenoids, but may be wholly or partially remitted in necessitous cases.

Children must not be sent to the Treatment Clinics without an appointment.

(5) EYE CLINICS.

The Education Committee have one whole-time and one part-time Ophthalmic Surgeon who visit the various Clinics in the County to examine and prescribe for children found by the School Medical Inspectors to be suffering from eye defects. Clinics have been established at—

| | | |
|---------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Alfreton. | School Clinic, Grange Street. | Each Tuesday, a.m. |
| Belper. | Green Hall. | 3rd Monday in each month, a.m. & p.m. |
| Bolsover. | New Infants' Sch. | As required. |
| Chesterfield. | School Clinic, Brimington Rd. | 1st, 2nd & 3rd Thursdays in each month, a.m. & p.m. |
| Chinley. | School Clinic, Lower Lane. | 1st Monday & 1st Wednesday in each month, a.m. & p.m. |
| Clown. | Junior B. Sch. | As required. |
| Derby. | School Clinic, Walker Lane. | Each Friday, a.m. |
| Dronfield. | New Council Infants' School. | As required. |
| Eckington. | Wesleyan School. | As required. |
| Heanor. | School Clinic, Wilmot Street. | 2nd & 4th Wednesday in each month, a.m. & p.m. |
| Killamarsh. | Council B. Sch. | As required. |
| Long Eaton. | Board Room, High Street. | 2nd Monday each month, a.m. & p.m. |
| Matlock. | School Clinic, Dean Hill House. | 4th Monday each month, a.m. & p.m. |
| Shirebrook. | School Clinic, Cliff House. | 1st, 2nd & 3rd Thursdays in each month, a.m. & p.m. |
| Swadlincote. | School Clinic, Alexandra Road. | 4th Thursday each month a.m. & p.m. |
| Wirksworth. | Newbridge C. Sch. | As required. |

(6) DENTAL CLINICS.

| | | |
|------------|--|---|
| Alfreton. | School Clinic, Grange Street. | Every day, a.m. & p.m. Saturday, a.m. |
| Ashbourne. | School Clinic, Stone House, Dark Lane. | 3rd Monday in each month, a.m. & p.m. |
| | | 1st, 2nd, 3rd & 4th Wednes- days in each month, a.m. and p.m. |
| | | 1st & 3rd Thursdays in each month, a.m. & p.m. |
| | | Saturdays, a.m. |

| | | |
|---------------|--|--|
| Bakewell. | Liberal Club. | 4th Monday each month, a.m. & p.m. |
| Belper. | Green Hall. | 1st, 2nd & 4th Mondays, a.m. & p.m. Every Tuesday, a.m. & p.m. Every Friday, a.m. & p.m. |
| Chesterfield. | School Clinic, Brimington Rd. | Every day, a.m. & p.m. Every Saturday, a.m. |
| Chinley. | School Clinic, Lower Lane. | 2nd, 3rd & 4th Tuesdays in each month, a.m. & p.m. Every Friday, a.m. & p.m. Every Saturday, a.m. |
| Derby. | School Clinic, Walker Lane. | Every Monday, a.m. & p.m. 1st, 2nd & 4th Tuesdays, a.m. & p.m. 2nd & 4th Thursday each month, a.m. & p.m. Every Friday, a.m. & p.m. Every Saturday, a.m. |
| Dronfield. | New C. Inf. Sch. | Every Tuesday, a.m. & p.m. |
| Heanor. | School Clinic, Wilmot Street. | Every Monday, a.m. & p.m. Every Tuesday, a.m. & p.m. Every Thursday, a.m. & p.m. Every Saturday, a.m. |
| Long Eaton. | School Clinic, 4, Nottingham Road. | Every Wednesday, a.m. & p.m. Every Friday, a.m. & p.m. |
| Matlock. | School Clinic, Dean Hill House. | 1st, 2nd & 3rd Mondays in each month, a.m. & p.m. Every Wednesday, a.m. & p.m. Every Thursday, a.m. & p.m. |
| Swadlincote. | School Clinic, Alexandra Rd. | 1st, 2nd & 4th Wednesdays, a.m. & p.m. 1st & 2nd Thursdays in each month, a.m. & p.m. |
| Shirebrook. | School Clinic, Cliff House. | Every day, a.m. & p.m. Every Saturday, a.m. |
| Bretby. | Orthopædic Hospital. | 3rd Tuesday in month. |

The above vary with the necessity for dental inspections.

(7) ORTHOPÆDIC CLINICS.

See Table XX, pages 52 & 53.

(8) TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES.

TABLE XXVIII.

| | | |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Ashbourne. | Stone House, Dark Lane. | 2nd & 4th Thursdays of the month, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Dr. P. Heffernan. |
| Burton. | 31, Union St. | Mondays, 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Dr. C. Kingston. |
| Chesterfield. | Brimington Rd. | Tuesdays and Fridays, 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. X-Ray examinations of Pul- monary Cases on 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month only, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Dr. B. S. Nicholson. |
| Chinley. | Lower Lane. | Mondays, 11 to 1 and 2 to 5 p.m. Dr. P. Heffernan. |
| Derby. | County Offices, St. Mary's Gate. | Fridays, 10.30 to 12.30 and 2 to 4 p.m. Dr. C. Kingston. |
| Glossop. | Surrey Street. | Wednesdays, 11 to 1 and 2 to 4 p.m. Dr. P. Heffernan. |
| Ilkeston. | Albert Street. | Wednesdays, 11 to 1 and 2 to 4.30 p.m. Dr. C. Kingston. |
| Long Eaton. | The Hall. | Tuesdays, 10 a.m. to 12 n'n. Dr. C. Kingston. |
| Matlock. | Dean Hill House, Causeway Lane. | Tuesdays, 10 to 1 and 2 to 4 p.m. Dr. P. Heffernan. |

(9) TREATMENT CENTRES FOR VENEREAL DISEASES.

See Table XVI., page 48.

(10) CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC.

TABLE XXIX.

| | | |
|----------|------------------|----------|
| Matlock. | Dean Hill House. | Fridays. |
|----------|------------------|----------|

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT, 1929.

Part I of the Local Government Act, 1929, is largely a public health measure providing for the transference to County and County Borough Health Authorities those medical and semi-medical functions previously administered by Poor Law Authorities.

The overlapping of the Poor Law services with parallel public health services is a defect which has been commented on with sufficient frequency and persistence to make it redundant for me to make further mention of it here. The 1929 Act gives powers to remove this overlapping, in fact, one of its main objects appears to be to do away with the system which allowed identical services being rendered, on the one hand, by Local Authorities to the general public, and, on the other, by the Poor Law Authorities to that section of the population which at the time comes within the elastic definition, "Destitute."

The Act places upon County Councils powers and duties relating to :—

1. Vaccination.
2. Infant Life Protection.
3. The collection of fundamental vital statistics.
4. The provision and maintenance and management of public institutions for the treatment of the physically and mentally sick.

Vaccination.—Section 2 of the Local Government Act, 1929, transferred the vaccination from the Guardians to the Public Health Committee of the County Council. This service has been taken over by the Public Health Committee in accordance with the Act, and there are now functioning under the Public Health Committee 19 Vaccination Officers and 81 Public Vaccinators, including nine at the Public Assistance Institutions. The work is being carried on very largely on the lines adopted by the Guardians, and, generally speaking, changes have been made only where they have been unavoidable on account of the Officers' areas overlapping County boundaries, necessitating the transfer of such Officer to one or other of the Counties concerned. The change-over from the Guardians to the Public Health Committee took place on the appointed date, April 1st, 1930, with the utmost smoothness and without loss of continuity. The contracts of public vaccinators whose areas were wholly within the County were not terminated by the respective Guardians, and were continued by the County Council without alteration. The contracts with the public vaccinators whose areas overlapped County boundaries were terminated by the Guardians: the County Council, acting on the suggestion of the Ministry of Health, entered into fresh contracts with public vaccinators on the same terms for that part of their area within the County boundary.

The estimated cost to the County Council for this service was £2,700 per annum. At the date of this Report certain claims had not been received, but it is estimated that the expenditure on the first year's working will be £1,600.

The public vaccinators' returns as to the total number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations are made out for the year ending September 30th. For only half such year was the vaccination service under the County Council, and, therefore, the returns are not in-

cluded in this Report. These Returns are made for the purposes of the Registrar-General, and I am unaware of his reason for requiring them to be made up to the end of September. It would certainly be more convenient from our point of view were they made out to the end of the calendar year, as are the returns to the Registrar-General of the vaccination officers. These latter show that the number of certificates of successful primary vaccinations of children under 14 received during 1930 was 2,377, while during the same period the number of statutory declarations of conscientious objection received by vaccination officers was 6,406. These figures do not fully represent the whole of the County as, owing to unforeseen circumstances, the return from one vaccination officer's area—a small one—is incomplete.

Infant Life Protection.—This service was, in accordance with the Act, transferred to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee as a function under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918, and is discharged by that Committee throughout the Maternity and Child Welfare area of the County, *i.e.*, the whole of the Administrative County of Derby, with the exception of the four Municipal Boroughs, Buxton, Chesterfield, Glossop, and Ilkeston, which are autonomous for maternity and child welfare work. The service of infant life protection is referred to under the section of the Report dealing with maternity and child welfare, page 68.

The Collection of Fundamental Vital Statistics.—The general administration in this connection and the supervision of Registrars is in the hands of the Clerk of the County Council.

Provision, Maintenance and Management of Public Institutions for the Treatment of the Physically and Mentally Sick.—The medical and semi-medical functions of the Guardians were of a somewhat comprehensive nature, and, generally speaking, they were such as to be easily co-ordinated with the existing County services, and it is anticipated that further development will be along the lines of such co-ordination. There is, however, one exception to this general rule—and it is a very important exception—the medical functions of Boards of Guardians largely consisted of the provision of institutional accommodation for the sick. It has been the custom to provide such institutional accommodation on premises within the same curtilage as accommodation for healthy paupers, and thus it results that the Poor Law hospitals to-day cannot be transferred to the Public Health Committee while the Public Assistance Committee has charge of any other portion of the Paw Law institution concerned, for a Declaration in accordance with Section 5 of the Local Government Act must be postponed in a County which does not possess separate hospitals for the sick or institutions which could be allocated for this purpose. Herein lies the exception, that in the case of institutional accommodation, urgent though the matter is, it cannot be dealt with at once, and must be developed and co-ordinated with other County medical services as time and circumstances permit.

As matters stand at the present moment, it is extremely difficult to make any suggestions as to the practical improvements in the user of existing Poor Law institutions in this County, and whilst one or perhaps two of the institutions would permit of efficient separation of the hospital from the "House," experience has shewn that there is no superfluity of beds which would allow the institution to be closed for Poor Law purposes and be given over entirely for the purposes of the Special Acts. Until such time as the Public Health Committee make known their intention as to the provision of hospitals for the sick generally—and this they cannot do until they have consulted with representatives of voluntary hospitals providing services in or for the benefit of the County—it appears to me that the Poor Law institutions must continue to be used for the purposes of the Sick Poor under the Public Assistance Committee. No Poor Law Institution has, therefore, been appropriated wholly or in part for other purposes. The following Table shews the extent to which the institutions are used:—

TABLE XXX.

| Name of Institu- tion. | Total Beds. | Average No. of beds occupied. | Ad- missions. | Dis- charges. | Deaths. | Average length of stay in days. |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--|------------------|------------------|---------|--|
| Ashbourne | 37 | 32 | 39 | 21 | 14 | 25 |
| Bakewell | 76 | 48 | 150 | 128 | 28 | 50 |
| Belper | 127 | 100 | 143 | 103 | 34 | 56 |
| Chapel | 79 | 56 | 116 | 110 | 20 | 113 |
| Chesterfield | 207 | 152 | 667 | 508 | 143 | 21 |
| Glossop | 75 | 68* | 57 | 24 | 36 | ? |
| Hayfield | 37 | 35† | 46 | 50 | 10 | 153 |
| Shardlow | 95 | 75 | 204 | 78 | 37 | 91 |
| | 733 | 566 | 1422 | 1022 | 322 | 73 |

* Average number not stated, but highest number occupied was 70 and lowest 66.

† Average number not stated, but highest number occupied was 39 and lowest 32.

Provisions as to Alternate Powers for giving Assistance.—Under Section 5 (1) of the Local Government Act, 1929, the County Council has declared that all assistance to necessitous blind persons shall be provided exclusively by virtue of the Blind Persons Act, 1920, and accordingly all such assistance has been given by virtue of that Act since April 1st, 1930.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLIES.

It is impossible in this Report to give full details of the water supplies of the whole County. Further particulars should be sought from the Annual Reports of the Medical Officers of Health of the various districts, and the information which is given in the

publication, "Wells and Springs of Derbyshire," published by H.M. Stationery Office, 1929. The following is a brief summary of the conditions existing in the various sanitary districts at the present time :—

Urban Districts.

ALFRETON.—This district is supplied with water by the Derwent Valley Water Board (250,000 gallons per day), the Local Authority, and the Butterley Company. The U.D.C. have a 12" borehole at Lindway, 126ft. deep, the water being pumped to the Lindway Reservoir. The spring supply to the Lindway Reservoir is liable to pollution from many sources, and has bacillus coli in 1 c.c. of the water. It requires efficient filtration before distribution. After filtration the water is of a satisfactory quality and the hardness moderate—9.71 parts per 100,000. The Derwent Valley supply is entirely satisfactory for drinking purposes and the hardness 4.03 is low. To augment the existing sources of supply it was decided to take water from the Wingfield Manor Colliery. This water also requires very efficient filtration before distribution. Samples taken on the 25th Oct., 1928, had as much as 29 parts per 100,000 of chlorine and a total hardness of 42.18 parts per 100,000, and bacillus coli were found in 3 c.c.

Steps have been taken recently to prevent to some extent the pollution of the water which formerly occurred from road washings, farmyard poultry, a road ford and ditches, but there still remains a few possible sources of pollution from animals, etc.

I understand that the Urban District Council are contemplating boring for water at Dethick. Until the Wingfield Colliery supply was added, the quantity was at times insufficient.

ALVASTON AND BOULTON.—This area is almost entirely supplied by the Derby Corporation: a few wells remain, the water in them being, generally speaking, unsatisfactory, but the Derby Corporation supply is being rapidly extended.

ASHBOURNE.—This district is supplied by the Local Authority. In 1929, two boreholes at Rodsley were brought into use and came into operation on January 1st of that year. The water is pumped from Rodsley to the existing reservoirs on the outskirts of the town. The two boreholes are 300 feet deep. The water is derived from the bunter sandstone. It is bacteriologically good, but its hardness is decidedly high: a considerable amount of deposit is formed when the water is boiled. An analysis of a sample taken in September, 1930, shewed the hardness in parts per 100,000 to be as follows:—temporary 17.22, permanent 10.00, total 27.22.

BAKEWELL.—This supply is drawn from a series of springs in the millstone grit at Beeley Moor between Limetree Wood and Raven Tor about 980 ft. O.D. The average yield is about 120,000 to 150,000 gallons a day. Seven springs in Manners Wood, to the east of the

town, supply the Station, The Kennels, Brooklands, and the neighbouring premises. The water is satisfactory in quantity and quality: its hardness is low—under 4 parts per 100,000.

BASLOW.—This district is supplied with water by the Local Authority and the Duke of Devonshire. A few scattered farms have their own springs. The supply is obtained from springs in the millstone grit at Heathy Lea and Jack Flat. The supply is 70,000 gallons a day—a satisfactory quantity for the small population to be provided for. The water is satisfactory in quality.

BELPER.—This district obtains its water from springs in the grit at Springwood, 370 ft. O.D.; Bull's Moor, 430 ft. O.D.; Ladywell, 315 ft. O.D.; and Belper Lane, 320 ft. O.D. The average yields respectively are approximately 77,000, 40,000, 32,000, and 17,000 gallons per day. There are four reservoirs, namely, Bessyloan, with a capacity of 400,000 gallons; Bull's Moor, 275,000 gallons; Springwood, 275,000; and Ladywell, 38,000 gallons. The three last-named reservoirs are supplied by springs, and can be supplemented by water pumped from the waterworks in the Meadows, where the pumping apparatus is capable of delivering 140,000 gallons per hour into the reservoirs. An analysis (made in August, 1930) of the Springwood reservoir water shewed it to be of satisfactory quality for the purpose of a public supply. The hardness is moderate, the temporary hardness being 1.81, permanent hardness 10.75, total 12.56. The Bull's Moor reservoir water is satisfactory in quality and well adapted for the purpose of a public supply. The hardness is moderate, namely, temporary hardness 1.81, permanent 10.60, total 12.41. The water from Ladywell reservoir analysed in July, 1930, shewed it to be of a fairly satisfactory quality. This sample shewed the presence of organic matter of vegetable origin, but there is no indication of serious pollution. The hardness was on the high side, namely, temporary 8.86, permanent 11.14, total 20.00. The water from the Meadows analysed in July, 1930, shewed no indication of pollution, although there were slight traces of organic matter—temporary hardness 11.60, permanent 12.00, total 23.60. The water is satisfactory in quality for drinking purposes.

BOLSOVER.—The Urban District Council owns three sources of supply :—

1. From the tunnel and cutting of the L.M.S. Railway line between Bolsover and Scarccliffe Stations. The tunnel is cut through the magnesian limestone and the middle coal measures.
2. From a well and borehole near Bolsover Station, 140 feet deep, into the upper coal measures.
3. From a well at Whaley, 36 feet deep, sunk into the limestone.

At the tunnel and borehole waterworks, the minimum yield is 17,000 gallons per day, and a water softening plant is installed there. The analysis of the tunnel water shows the total hardness to be 25.7 parts per 100,000—15.7 permanent, 10.0 temporary. The water contains a very small proportion of unoxidised organic matter, and the nitrogen as nitrates show that nitrification is proceeding satisfactorily.

The water from the borehole has a total hardness of 26.6 parts per 100,000, 14.8 being permanent and 11.8 temporary. It shows no indication of pollution and is satisfactory for drinking purposes.

The Whaley well plant is capable, at present, of dealing with 200,000 gallons per day. This water is decidedly hard, shewing approximately 48 parts per 100,000, 27 of which are permanent and 21 temporary. The water is otherwise satisfactory in quality for drinking purposes.

A concrete water tower was constructed in 1929 near Hillstown, having a capacity of 150,000 gallons, to store the water pumped from the Whaley well.

There appears to be an ample supply of water available at the Whaley well by development. An eighteen days' continuous pumping test gave a daily yield of 1,158,000 gallons. The water is pure both chemically and bacteriologically.

BONSALL.—The waterworks for this district, owned by the Local Authority, consist of three small covered reservoirs, fed by springs from the carboniferous limestone formation, one at Manor Farm, one at Upper Town and the other known as "Boiling Pot." A further spring at Manor reservoir has been carried into the existing inlet by means of a 2" cast-iron pipe. This provides an adequate supply of water in dry periods without using brook water. The Manor Farm reservoir supply is satisfactory, both bacteriologically and chemically, and a sample taken on March 30, 1931, shewed the total hardness to be 23.60 parts per 100,000, of which 7.28 is permanent.

The small hamlet of Slaley is now supplied from a spring in Slaley, the water from which is collected into a 3,000 gallon chamber and pumped at intervals into a high-level covered reservoir, also of 3,000 gallons capacity. A few houses have been connected up, and four stand-pipes at convenient places have been provided. The supply appears to be ample and satisfactory both bacteriologically and chemically, a sample taken on March 30, 1931, shewed the total hardness to be 21.50 parts per 100,000, of which 6.76 is permanent. The sample contained a trace of iron.

BRAMPTON AND WALTON.—This district is supplied by the Chesterfield Borough Council.

BUXTON BOROUGH.—The Local Authority owns the waterworks. There are moorland catchment areas at Staveley Moor, Burbage Hogshaw, and Black Edge on the millstone grit and limestone shale. The water is collected in reservoirs and supplies practically the whole of the district.

CHESTERFIELD BOROUGH.—This district is supplied by the Borough Council.

Linacre and Holme Brook Works. These works consist of the Upper, Middle and Lower Linacre reservoirs, filtration works, pumping station, and a borehole in the millstone grit at Linacre, and a pumping station and a borehole at Holme Brook in the lower coal measures. The gathering ground is approximately 1,700 acres and the storage capacity amounts to over 247,000,000 gallons. The water from the Linacre works show the total hardness as approximately 8 parts per 100,000 and that the water is free from *Bacillus Coli* in 100 c.c., and is of a satisfactory quality for drinking purposes. There have been no recent analyses of the Holme Brook borehole supply. The analysis given in "Wells and Springs of Derbyshire" show that the water is satisfactory in quality for drinking purposes and that it is abnormally soft, the total hardness being only 1 part per 100,000.

Borehole Scheme. This scheme consists of boreholes and pumping station at Whispering Well in the millstone grit and a borehole at Hunger Hill in the Chatsworth grit, together with a service reservoir at Whispering Well having a capacity of 550,000 gallons. The total daily yield from the existing works is 1,750,000 gallons. The analyses of the water from the Whispering Well shew a variation in the hardness. The last sample taken in December, 1930, shewed a total hardness of 5·4 parts per 100,000 (permanent 1·7, temporary 3·7). The total hardness has on occasions been as high as 19 parts per 100,000, and in the sample taken in December, 1930, there was a higher percentage of unoxidised organic matter than is desirable.

CLAY CROSS.—This district is supplied by the Local Authority. The water is derived from Woferly Springs, the Press Brook and Grinder's Well. A borehole was put down in 1904 to a depth of 297 feet into the millstone grit. The Grinder's Well water and the Press Brook water are filtered. The total quantity is 136,000 gallons per day. The Woferly springs rise from the lower coal measures.

DRONFIELD.—This district is supplied by the Chesterfield Rural District Council.

GLOSSOP BOROUGH.—This district is supplied by the Local Authority. The sources of supply are as follows:—

All Saints' Ward and St. James' Ward—main supply from Swineshaw reservoir (Glossop Corporation): capacity 56,000,000 gallons; small supply in Whitfield (123 houses) from a public company;

Simmondley (19 houses) from springs;

Higher Dinting (8 houses) from reservoir of Lord Howard and from springs;

HADFIELD WARD.—Main supply from two reservoirs in Padfield Main Road.—Small reservoir at lower end of Padfield Main Road.—Small reservoir, Greenwood's Field.—Small reservoir, Park Road.—Shaw Reservoir (for 11 houses)—Gamesley Reservoir.

The supply is sufficient for present purposes, but a supplementary supply will be necessary to enable conversion of privies to the water carriage system. The consumption is estimated at 488,500 gallons per day, plus water used for trade purposes in Hadfield from separate compensation reservoirs.

The Hadfield supply is markedly plumbo-solvent. The amounts of metallic lead in various analyses have been in the vicinity of half a grain per gallon, and in some cases as high as 9 grains per gallon. The Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Milligan, has made praiseworthy efforts to see that every precaution is taken to ensure that the public health shall not suffer from the excessive lead.

HEAGE.—This district is supplied by the Derwent Valley Water Board (1,000 gallons per day), the Local Authority, and the Belper Urban District Council. The main supply is from the Belper Urban District Council, by meter, from the Bessyloan reservoir. The lower portion of Ambergate is supplied by a small spring, which is collected into a tank. The water appears to be of satisfactory quality.

HEANOR AND ILKESTON.—These two districts are supplied with water by the Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board, also part of the Urban District of Ripley is supplied from this supply. The water-works are at Whatstandwell, and consist of pumping, softening, and filtration plants. The water mainly used is from the Meerbrook Sough, which takes water from the old lead mine levels under Wirksworth and Middleton, cut in the carboniferous limestone and millstone grit. The water is pumped from the works after softening and filtering to Chadwick Nick reservoirs 700 ft. O.D., and thence it gravitates to service reservoirs at Codnor, Shipley, and Tag Hill. At the works there are, in addition to the Sough water, two boreholes, one 20" in diameter, 174 feet deep, and the other 10" in diameter and 130 feet deep.

The Board is allowed to take from the Meerbrook Sough up to 3,000,000 gallons per day, which, with a supply of 750,000 gallons per day from the two boreholes, gives an available supply of 3,750,000 gallons per day. The maximum demand up to the present has been 2,300,000 gallons per day. The available quantity is ample, and the quality of the water as supplied from the works is satisfactory in every way. The Meerbrook Sough untreated water has been found to contain *Bacillus Coli*. Known sources of pollution are being dealt with, and, pending the completion of the necessary work, the water is being satisfactorily chlorinated. The water as delivered from the works after chlorination, softening and filtering, is quite satisfactory.

Meticulous care is taken to ensure the purity of the water as supplied to the public, and samples are brought to the County Laboratory for analysis at least monthly. The analyses shew that the water from the 10" borehole is free from pollution and has a total hardness of about 19 parts per 100,000—12·5 of which are temporary in nature. From the 30" borehole the water is free from pollution and has a hardness of about 18 parts per 100,000, 12 of which are in the form of temporary hardness. The Meerbrook Sough water shews no indication of pollution, on chemical analysis. The hardness is, however, in the vicinity of 30 parts per 100,000, approximately half of which are temporary and half permanent. The water as delivered to the service reservoir is chemically free from any signs of pollution and shews a total hardness of 14 parts per 100,000, approximately four of which are temporary. The bacteriological examinations of various samples taken towards the end of 1930 are given below, and bear out what is mentioned above, namely, that the water as supplied from the works is free from any signs of bacteriological pollution:—

SAMPLES OF WATER TAKEN DURING 1930.

| Date. | Source. | No. of Bacteria per c.c. on Agar. | No. of Bacteria per c.c. on Gelatine. | B. Coli found. |
|----------|----------------------|--|--|-------------------|
| 22/ 9/30 | 10" Borehole. Raw. | 4 | 24 | In 10 c.c. |
| 26/ 9/30 | 10" " | Nil | Nil | Not in 250 c.c. |
| 22/ 9/30 | 30" " | Nil | 8 | Not in 250 c.c. |
| 22/ 9/30 | Meerbrook Sough. Raw | 2 | 148 | In 1 c.c. |
| 8/12/30 | " " " | 12 | 30 | In 2 c.c. |
| 15/12/30 | " " " | 12 | 44 | In 1 c.c. |
| 22/12/30 | " " " | 4 | 10 | In 0.1 c.c. |
| 22/ 9/30 | Tap water, filtered | 2 | 6 | Not in 150 c.c. |
| 8/12/30 | " " | 2 | 12 | Not in 200 c.c. |
| 15/12/30 | " " | 6 | 1 | Not in 200 c.c. |
| 22/12/30 | " " | Nil | 4 | Not in 200 c.c. |

LONG EATON.—This district is supplied by the Derwent Valley Water Board (150,000 gallons per day) and the Local Authority. Part of the district's supply comes from a well and boreholes with "headings" in the millstone grit at Stanton-by-Bridge, and the remainder is obtained in bulk from the Derwent Valley Water Board. The District Council also supplies Kegworth, Stanton-by-Bridge, and Castle Donington. The water from Stanton is very hard. Analyses of samples have shewn total hardness as high as 60·64 parts per 100,000—temporary 26·92, permanent 33·72. The total hardness is usually in the vicinity of 40 parts per 100,000. The Derwent Valley supply shews a hardness of about 2·7, and the public supply varies in hardness according to the mixture of the two sources.

MATLOCKS.—This district is supplied by the Local Authority. The supply to Matlock is from springs in the millstone grit at Matlock Moor and the Wolds. The yield of the springs is 200,000

gallons per day, and, with an adjacent bore, a total of 215,000 gallons per day is available. The supply gravitates to a reservoir (12,000,000 gallons) at the Wolds. Matlock Bath takes a supply from springs at Hackney, which issues from the Kinderscout Grit. An analysis of the public supply from a tap at Matlock Bath taken in July, 1930, shows 15 parts of solid matter and a total hardness of 9, 1.3 of which is temporary. The appearance of the sample was markedly greenish-yellow. This discolouration was of a temporary nature, and the hardness of this sample is higher than usual. Apart from the temporary discolouration which occurred at the time of taking the July sample, the water is of satisfactory quality for drinking purposes.

Riber, Starkholmes, Hearthstone, High Lees and Tansley are supplied from local springs in the millstone grit.

A piped supply is taken to Cromford from tanks supplied by several springs at Willow Well, Derby Road, and Black Rocks.

NEW MILLS.—This district is supplied by the Local Authority. The present sources of supply are as follows:—

Ball Beard Reservoir, 1,166,000 gallons; 762 O.D., fed by surface water.

Low Leighton Reservoir, 1,190,000 gallons; 502 O.D., fed by surface water.

Both supplies are liable to contamination. The supply to these two reservoirs can be augmented when required by pumping from the Gow Hole Colliery Adit, which has a yield of 200,000 gallons per day. This water is extremely hard—42.4 parts per 100,000.

Ollersett reservoir was closed in 1924 as it was liable to pollution.

Moorlands tank, 5,000 gallons. This supply, though very small, is of good quality.

The New Mills water is not softened, but is filtered by passing through Bell's pressure filters.

The area of constant supply is limited to about the 600 feet contour.

NORTH DARLEY.—This district is supplied by the Local Authority. The Sydnope scheme takes the water from several springs which rise in the millstone grit along the side of the Sydnope Brook valley, and is collected in a small reservoir with a filter. Little Rowsley's supply is from springs in the grit in Rowsley Wood, while springs in Copley Wood and Upper Hackney supply Tinkersley and Upper Hackney. The yield of the Sydnope scheme is about 490,000 gallons per day. An analysis of the Sydnope spring supply shows the water to be clear and only very slight traces of organic matter present. There is no indication of pollution and the hardness is low, the total hardness being 5.0, 4.5 of which are of a permanent nature.

RIPLEY.—This district is supplied in bulk from the Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board and the Derwent Valley Water Board (210,000 gallons per day). The Council have a low level reservoir which has recently been reconstructed in concrete, having a capacity of 317,000 gallons. The water can be pumped from this reservoir to a high level tank.

SOUTH DARLEY.—This district is supplied by the Local Authority and the water is derived from springs in the millstone grit on Stanton Moor. The water is plumbago-solvent, and tin-lined pipes are used.

SWADLINCOTE.—This district is supplied by the Local Authority and the Swadlincote and Ashby Joint Water Committee. There is a supply of water to a small area pumped from the Stanton Colliery. The Swadlincote and Ashby Joint Water Committee's supply is from a "heading" in the bunter sandstone at Milton from where the water gravitates to the pumping station near Milton. The water is softened and pumped to two reservoirs at Woodville. After treatment, it is still fairly hard, the total hardness being 16.58 parts per 100,000. The supply is satisfactory in quality and quantity.

WIRKSWORTH.—This district is supplied by the Local Authority. The supply is from underground springs issuing from the Lower Kinderscout grit, collected in a covered reservoir above Breamfields on Wirksworth Moor. The overflow from these reservoirs is taken into three uncovered reservoirs, which have recently been re-conditioned (being formerly mill ponds). The capacity of the three open reservoirs is about 750,000 gallons. The water is of satisfactory quality and the hardness is low, being about 7.14 parts per 100,000. The water requires adequate filtration, and I am of opinion that it would be advisable to cover the three uncovered reservoirs and to take steps to see that they are protected against the entrance of insect life from the surrounding earth.

Rural Districts.

| <i>Districts and Parishes.</i> | <i>Sources of Supply.</i> |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|

Ashbourne.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| ALKMONTON. | Shallow wells. |
| ATLOW. | Shallow wells and rain water. |
| BALLIDON. | Shallow wells and rain water. |
| BIGGIN. | Rain water collected in meres. |
| BRADBOURNE. | Wells up to 40 feet deep. |
| BRADLEY. | From Lady's Spring in the limestone shales, south-west of Bradley Church, and raised by ram to Hall premises. |

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| BRAILSFORD. | Two wells in the glacial sand and gravel on the north side of the village, with a piped supply. Owned by Col. G. A. Strutt. |
| BRASSINGTON. | Wells in the carboniferous limestone. The water in several of these wells is unsatisfactory in quality. |
| CALLOW. | Wells in the shale grit. |
| CARSINGTON. | Springs and shallow wells in the carboniferous limestone. |
| CLIFTON. | Springs from glacial deposits east of Clifton Church, and from a small stream near "The Hollies." |
| EATON & ALSOP. | Water derived from Nabs Spring in the carboniferous limestone near the River Dove, at Newton Grange, and raised by ram to a reservoir near Hanson Grange. |
| EDLASTON. | Wells in the bunter sandstone and limestone. |
| FENNY BENTLEY. | Springs and shallow wells in the carboniferous limestone and shales. |
| GRIFF GRANGE. | Wells in the shale grit. |
| HARTINGTON NETHER QUARTER. | The supply here is from springs in the limestone, supplemented with rain water. |
| HARTINGTON TOWN QUARTER. | The supply for this Parish is from wells in the limestone. As is usual in limestone areas, the wells are particularly liable to pollution, and numerous samples taken during the year have shewn that, generally speaking, the wells in this area are polluted. The Ashbourne Rural District Council are taking steps to lay new sewers at Hartington with a view to preventing the pollution of the village wells. |
| HOGNASTON. | Springs and wells in the carboniferous limestone and shales. |
| HOLLINGTON. | By ram from a spring in the Keuper Marl to the east of the village (3,000 gallons per day). The works are owned by W. Hall, Esq. |
| HOPTON. | Springs in the shale grit, in Callow Parish, and spring supplies to several farms. |

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| HULLAND. | Springs in the bunter, south-east of Hulland Hall, and from a spring to the north of the Old Hall. |
| HULLAND WARD. | Wells in the bunter. |
| HULLAND WARD INTAKES. | Wells or springs in the bunter. |
| HUNGRY BENTLEY. | Shallow wells. |
| IBLE. | Rain water and a few springs issuing from the junction of the limestone and toadstone. |
| KIRK IRETON. | The Local Authority owns the waterworks. There are two springs from the sandstone in Limestone Shales, near the Church, the water being raised by rams to a reservoir above village. The water is of satisfactory quality and free from lead. |
| KNIVETON. | Wells in the Limestone and Shales. |
| LEA HALL. | Spring and shallow wells in the limestone. |
| LONGFORD. | LONGFORD HALL.—From Springs from the Drift over the Keuper Marl, in the Park, and shallow wells. |
| | At LONGFORD DAIRIES there is a borehole 340 feet deep in the alluvium Keuper Marl, yielding 5,000 gallons per hour, for use at the factory. |
| MAPLETON. | Shallow wells in the limestone. |
| MERCASTON. | Wells in the Trias. |
| MIDDLETON-BY- WIRKSWORTH. | The waterworks are owned by the Local Authority. The water is supplied from springs, with a "heading," at the junction of the limestone and toadstone, and is collected in two reservoirs. The quantity is insufficient. Negotiations are in progress for the formulation of a scheme to obtain water from the Dunsley Spring in Via Gellia. This water is of satisfactory quality but the hardness is rather high (22.40 parts per 100,000). The water is satisfactory and free from lead. |
| NEWTON GRANGE. | Water derived from Nabs Spring in the carboniferous limestone, near the River Dove, at Newton Grange, and raised by ram to reservoir near Hanson Grange. |

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| OFFCOTE AND UNDERWOOD. | Wells and springs in the limestone and trias outcrops. |
| OSMASTON. | Wells about 40 feet in Drift. |
| PARWICH | Springs from the limestone and shales, and from shallow wells PARWICH LEES is supplied from the Newton Grange supply. |
| RODSLEY. | Shallow wells. |
| SHIRLEY. | Shallow wells and by ram from a spring in the Faulted Trias, east of Shirley Bridge. |
| SNELSTON. | From Betling Spring, south of Snelston Hall. Borehole 174 feet deep in the Keuper Marl at Snelston Firs (600 gallons per hour). |
| STURSTON. | Springs from the glacial deposits and shallow wells in the Trias. |
| THORPE. | Partly supplied by works owned by Messrs. Marsden, Thompson & Evershed, Ltd., from the Fenny Bentley Spring in the car- boniferous limestone at Upper Pasture Tops. The remainder of the parish is supplied by shallow wells. |
| TISSINGTON. | Wells in the limestone and shales. |
| WYASTON. | Spring on the east of Wyaston Brook (from the Trias). |
| YEAVELEY. | Shallow wells. |
| YELDERSLEY. | Hall and estate are supplied from a borehole, 120 feet deep, into the Bunter sandstone (yield 4,000 gallons per day), and from a small stream, east of the Hall. There are three storage reservoirs. |

Bakewell Rural.

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| Parts of Ashford, Calver, Eyam, Froggatt, Great Longstone, Hassop, Little Longstone, Rowland, Stoney Middleton. | Supplied by Local Authority's scheme from springs in the millstone grit at Stoke Flat, Froggatt Edge, where the water is filtered, but the storage is insufficient. In continued dry weather, some water shortage occurs. There are two service reservoirs, one at Rowland and one at Ashford. Hardness of water, approx. 4 parts per 100,000. |
| ABNEY. | Springs (north of the village) from the lime- stone shales. |

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| ABNEY GRANGE. | Spring. |
| ALDWARK. | Few springs and rain water. |
| BEELEY. | Springs from the millstone grit. |
| BIRCHOVER. | Local Authority's supply from springs in the millstone grit at Upper Park Plantation. |
| BLACKWELL. | Supplied from five wells in the carboniferous limestone, and from Calton Hill Quarry, south of the village. |
| BRADWELL. | Local Authority's supply from springs in the sandstone in limestone shales, at Dead Man's Clough, east of Hazelbadge Hall. |
| BRUSHFIELD. | By ram from a spring in the toadstone outcrop in Monsal Dale. |
| CHATSWORTH. | The Chatsworth Estate Company provides a piped supply from the Emperor Spring in the millstone grit in the Park. |
| CHELMORTON. | By Local Authority—from springs to the north of the village, issuing from the junction of the limestone and toadstone. |
| CURBAR. | By Local Authority—from springs in the millstone grit with a small reservoir at Curbar Edge. |
| ENDSOR. | By Chatsworth Estate Co., piped supply from springs in the millstone grit, Calton Plantation, near Endsort. |
| ELTON. | From two springs in limestone shales at Bury Cliff Wood and Silverwell. Unsatisfactory. |
| EYAM. | The Local Authority owns the waterworks, which consist of a piped supply from a reservoir at High Cliff, where the water is derived from the sandstones in the limestone shales. A new reservoir has recently been constructed, but has been found unsatisfactory owing to an unsuitable foundation. A site for another reservoir is being selected. |
| EYAM WOODLANDS. | Public supply from the millstone grit on the north side of MagClough, three-quarters of a mile west of Grindleford bridge (22,000 gallons per day). This supply provides water for Grindleford up to the 700 feet contour. |

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| FLAGG. | The Local Authority supplies water from an old mine shaft in the carboniferous limestone. The water is satisfactory. |
| FOOLLOW. | Springs and rain water. Supply inadequate. The Durie Well, N.E. of Bretton, in the limestone shales, supplies Bretton village. |
| GRATTON. | Spring in millstone grit at Rock Farm. |
| GREAT HUCKLOW. | Spring in limestone shales at Camphill Farm. |
| GREAT ROWSLEY. | The Haddon Estate Company provides a supply from springs in the limestone shales at Pilhough, with a reservoir at Peak Tor. |
| GRINDLOW. | Springs and rain water. |
| HARTHILL. | Springs. |
| HARTINGTON MIDDLE QUARTER. | The village of Earl Sterndale and most of the Parish of Hartington Middle Quarter depend on rain water. Springs are rare in the district, and it has been difficult to find an adequate supply for the village of Earl Sterndale. The nearest available supply is from the Greenside scheme in the Chapel-en-le-Frith Rural District, and situated about a mile north of Earl Sterndale. Negotiations for this supply have failed in the first instance on the grounds of cost. |
| HATHERSAGE. | The Local Authority has recently purchased the old waterworks, which obtain water from springs and from the impounding of the Dale Brook. The water is collected in reservoirs. A scheme has been sanctioned for obtaining water from the spring issuing from the millstone grit near the Burbage Brook, "Fox House." An analysis of this latter supply shews the water to be entirely satisfactory for domestic purposes. It is proposed to construct a reservoir of 1,280,000 gallons capacity at a sufficient height to give a constant supply to the higher parts of Hathersage and Outseats. |
| HAZELBADGE. | Springs. |
| HIGHLOW. | Springs. |
| LITTLE HUCKLOW. | Springs and rain water collected in meres. Supply inadequate. |

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|----------------|---|
| LITTON. | Partly from the Tideswell Water Committee's supply—remainder from wells. |
| MIDDLETON. | From a spring which supplies Lomberdale House, Youlgreave. |
| SMERRILL. | Rain water. |
| MONYASH. | Springs and rain water—supply inadequate. |
| NETHER HADDON. | Springs. |
| NETHER PADLEY. | The Local Authority provides a supply from springs in the millstone grit. |
| OFFERTON. | Springs in the limestone shales. |
| OUTSEATS. | Springs in the millstone grit. |
| OVER HADDON. | By a ram from the River Lathkil. |
| PILSLEY. | Piped supply from springs in the millstone grit in Calton Plantation, near Endsor. |
| SHELDON. | The Local Authority provides a supply averaging 1,200 gallons per day from springs issuing from the limestone-toadstone junction, in Shacklow Wood, half a mile north-west of Sheldon Church, for a portion of the parish. The remainder of parish depends on rain water. |
| TADDINGTON. | The Local Authority provides a supply from springs at Five Wells, one mile to the west of the village. The water issues from the limestone-toadstone junction. Rain water is used in some parts. |
| TIDESWELL. | The Tideswell Water Committee provides a piped supply from a spring in the carboniferous limestone at Brook Head, 1½ miles north-west of the village. The water is satisfactory, but the hardness is rather high. |
| WARDLOW. | Rain water collected in meres. |
| WHESTON. | Rain water collected in meres. |
| WINSTER. | The Local Authority supplies from springs in the millstone grit at Upper Park Plantation. The supply is inadequate, but the quality appears to be satisfactory. |
| YOULGREAVE. | Spring issuing from the millstone grit at Bleakley Plantation. |

Basford.

CODNOR PARK. Partly by Butterley Colliery, Ltd.

SHIPLEY. Partly by Ilkeston and Henor Water Board and partly by Shipley Colliery Co., from their colliery shaft sunk in the Middle Coal Measures to a depth of 336 feet.

Belper.

ALDERSWASLEY. Captain FitzHerbert Wright, from springs collected in a reservoir.

ALLESTREE. Derby Corporation.

ASHLEYHAY. Springs from the millstone grit.

CRICH. Local Authority. By ram to reservoir from Carver Spring, Dethieku, and from private Springs. The Carver Spring issues from the millstone grit.

WHATSTANDWELL. Local Authority. Partly from Crich Carr springs in the millstone grit.

DARLEY ABBEY. Partly by Derby Corporation and partly from four springs in the Keuper Marl.

DENBY. Smalley Joint Water Committee. Received in bulk from Belper U.D.C. and stored in a reservoir at High Wood, Pinehom's Hill.

DETHICK, LEA, By Local Authority.

AND HOLLOWAY. (1) From Carver Spring in the millstone grit at Dethick, raised by ram to reservoir.
 (2) Cattley Well, Dethick.

DUFFIELD. By Local Authority.

(1) From springs in the Bunter Pebble Beds at Cross-o'-th'-Hands.
 (2) Spring in the grit at Handley Wood ; storage in reservoir at Hazlewood.

HAZELWOOD. Springs from the millstone grit and wells.
 Not satisfactory in dry weather.

HOLBROOK. Belper U.D.C.

HORSLEY. Smalley Joint Water Committee from Belper U.D.C.

HORSLEY
WOODHOUSE. Smalley Joint Water Committee. From Belper U.D.C.

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| IDRIDGEHAY AND ALTON. | Shallow wells and springs. (Limestone shales area). |
| KEDLESTON. | Lord Scarsdale. Lion's Mouth Spring in Kedleston Park, rising from alluvium. |
| KILBURN. | Smalley Joint Water Committee. From Belper U.D.C. |
| KIRK LANGLEY. | Springs and shallow wells. |
| MACKWORTH. | Springs and shallow wells. |
| MAPPERLEY. | Mapperley Colliery Co., from the West Hallam Pit, in the middle and lower coal measures to a depth of 358 feet. |
| MARKEATON. | Derby Corporation. |
| MORLEY. | Springs and shallow wells. (Bunter Pebble Beds area). |
| PENTRICH. | Springs and shallow wells. |
| QUARNDON. | Supplied by Lord Scarsdale from springs in the Bunter on Quarndon Common. |
| RAVENDALE PARK. | Supplied from Springs in the Bunter Pebble Beds and from shallow wells. |
| SHOTTLE AND POSTERN. | Supplied from springs in the millstone grit and from wells. |
| SMALLEY. | Partly by Smalley Joint Water Committee, from the Belper Urban District Council, and partly by the Mapperley Colliery Company (see "Mapperley"). |
| SOUTH WINGFIELD. | Supplied by the Local Authority from Carver Spring in the millstone grit at Dethick and raised by ram to reservoir. |
| TURNDITCH. | Partly by Lord Scarsdale and the remainder by shallow wells and springs. (Limestone shales area). |
| WESTON UNDER- WOOD (Mugginton). | From springs in the Bunter at Calder well, raised by rams. |
| WINDLEY. | Supplied from shallow wells and springs. (Limestone shales area). |

Blackwell.

A comprehensive water scheme has been prepared, and the work is in progress for providing an adequate supply of water for the whole of the district. Water is being obtained from a new well to be sunk to the North-East of the village of Budby to a level of 10 ft. O.D., together with two adits of a total length of 200 yards. The water will be pumped by an 18" rising main to a new reservoir to be constructed at Stoney Houghton (500·00 ft. O.D. top water level) having a capacity of 900,000 gallons.

A new 16" main will be laid from the Stoney Houghton reservoir to near Teversal, connecting up with the existing Pleasley reservoir (100,000 gallons) on the way. From near Teversal the water will be carried forward by a 15" main to three new reservoirs at Whiteborough (east of Tibshelf) at a height of 676·00 ft. O.D., the water being re-pumped at Stoney Houghton. The storage has been arranged in three separate units in order to minimise the effect of any subsidence. (Total capacity, 525,000 gallons). The water will also be connected by a 14" main to the existing Biggin reservoir (south of Hardstoft)—capacity, 100,000 gallons, at a level of 640·00 ft. O.D. A 12" main from the Whiteborough reservoirs will connect up with the existing main at Newton, which supplies Newton, Blackwell, South Normanton and Pinxton areas.

The following summary gives the particulars of the separate parish supplies at the present time :—

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| AULT HUCKNALL. | Supplied by the Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Company from springs at Glapwell. Stainsby is supplied from springs and from Cade Well at Astwith. Hardwick Hall is supplied by the Mansfield Corporation. |
| BLACKWELL. | Supplied partly by the Local Authority and in bulk from the Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District Council (Notts.). |
| GLAPWELL. | Supplied by the Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Company from springs at Glapwell. |
| PINXTON. | Supplied partly by Pinxton Colliery Company from springs at Suff Lane (filtered). |
| PLEASLEY. | Supplied by J. Warner, Esq., from springs at Pleasley, and at Rotherham Road, south of Stoney Houghton. |
| SCARCLIFFE. | Supplied partly by the Bolsover Urban District Council and partly by the Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Co., from springs at Whaley. |
| SOUTH NORMANTON. | Supplied by the Local Authority and in bulk by the Sutton-in-Ashfield Urban District Council. There has been a serious drought from time to time. |

TIBSHELF. Supplied partly by the Local Authority and partly by the Mansfield Corporation.

UPPER LANGWITH. Supplied partly by the Shirebrook Colliery Co. from a well at Sookholme, partly by the Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Company from springs at Langwith, partly by the execs. of the late Wm. Birkett from the head waters of the River Poulter, and partly from a bulk supply of the Bolsover Urban District Council.

Chapel-en-le-Frith.

10,000 gallons of water per day are supplied to various parts of this Rural District by the Derwent Valley Water Board.

ASTON. Springs.

BAMFORD. Partly by Local Authority and partly by Derwent Valley Water Board. The Local Authority supplies below the 800 feet contour from springs in Bamford Clough, issuing from the shale grit and collected in two reservoirs. Hardness low.

BROUGH AND SHATTON. Springs.

CASTLETON. Castleton Water Works Co., Ltd., from springs rising in the sandstone of the limestone shales at Brockett Booth Plantation, north of Castleton, and collected into a reservoir. There was a shortage in 1921.

CHAPEL. Partly by Local Authority from
 (1) Springs issuing from the shale grit at Roych ;
 (2) From a spring to the east of Shireoaks in the Yoredale grit ;
 (3) From springs at Ridge Hall issuing from the millstone grit.

DOVEHOLES. Supplied from springs east of Hob Tor issuing from the millstone grit, collected below the surface and led to a reservoir.

CHINLEY. Partly by Local Authority, as for Chapel.

DERWENT. Springs in the millstone grit.

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| EDALE. | Partly supplied by L.M.S. Railway Co. A scheme has been prepared by the R.D.C. for improving this supply. It is proposed to purchase the existing works and tap a further spring yielding 28,000 gallons an hour. |
| FERNILEE. | Partly by Buxton Borough and by Local Authority. The Local Authority have three water schemes for this parish, partly inter-connected. The sources are in the millstone grit at Nook Farm, Lea Head, and at a point half a mile east of Fernilee. |
| GREEN FAIRFIELD. | Partly by Local Authority. |
| HARTINGTON UPPER QUARTER. | Partly by Railway Co. and Buxton Borough. The remainder by rain water meres. A scheme for the purchase and improvement of the Greensides Waterworks has been carried out for the supply of water to Harpur Hill, Sterndale Moor, and Hindlow. The total hardness is low (6.43) and the water is slightly plumbo-solvent. |
| HOPE. | Partly by Local Authority from a spring at Crookstone Hill issuing from the millstone grit. Hardness low. |
| PEAK FOREST. | Shallow wells. (Limestone area). |
| THORNHILL. | Springs. (Limestone shales). |
| HOPE WOODLANDS. | Springs from the shale grit. |
| WORMHILL. | By Local Authority. From springs issuing from the limestone at Wormhill Moor and pumped into a reservoir at Bole Hill. Hardness 15.4. It is proposed to instal a softening plant. Peak Dale will be supplied from this source. |

Chesterfield.

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| Parts of Brimington, Calow, Hasland, Tupton, Wingerworth | Chesterfield Borough. |
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| Holmesfield. | Supplied by Local Authority from the Barbrook reservoirs, 100,000,000 gallons : Ramsley Reservoir, 18,000,000 gallons ; Crowhole Reservoir, 25,000,000. |
| Barlow, | |
| Dronfield W'dh'se | |
| Coal Aston, | |
| Unstone, | |
| Eckington, | |
| Beighton, | |
| Killamarsh, | From springs in the millstone grit and moorland at Totley Moss, Big Moor, Ramsley Moor, and Leash Fen. |
| Staveley. | The water at Barbrook and Crowhole is filtered. Important improvements have recently been carried out at Crowhole Reservoir. The hardness is low (4.690). |

A scheme has been prepared by the Council's Water Engineer for :—

- (1) Increasing the storage capacity of the Barbrook reservoir to 143,000,000 gallons by raising the embankment 5 feet.
- (2) Constructing a water tower at Staveley 70 feet high to hold 200,000 gallons in order to balance the irregularities of day and night flow in the main and through the filters at Barbrook, which now varies from 32,000 gallons per hour to 8,000 gallons per hour, also to provide local storage.
- (3) Provide a new 4" main from the 8" main at Grange Wood to the existing 3" at Barlow village, in order to provide a supply to houses at Bole Hill and Wilkin Hill.

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| Temple Norm't'n, | Supplied by Local Authority from springs collected into three reservoirs at Press. The gathering ground covers 580 acres. Hardness 9.43 parts per 100,000, being almost wholly of a permanent nature. |
| Tupton, | |
| North Wingfield, | |
| Heath, | |
| Pilsley. | |
| Stretton, | |
| Shirland & H'hm, | |
| Morton. | |

ASHOVER. Supplied by Local Authority from springs from the millstone grit at Eddlestow and the Bath Spring, Ashover. Hardness low. Yield, 36,000 gallons per day.

The Eddlestow spring supply can be connected up with the Press system (which supplies the southern portion of the Rural district), as required.

The Ashover spring is collected in the Bath House tank. The spring yields an average of 18,000 gallons per day. Hardness, 5.7 to 7.1 parts per 100,000.

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| BRACKENFIELD. | Alfreton U.D.C. from the Lindway Water-works. |
| WESSINGTON. | Alfreton U.D.C. from the Lindway Water-works. |
| WINGERWORTH. | Partly by Chesterfield Borough and partly from the Wingerworth Estate Reservoir. |

Clowne.

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| Barlboro', Clowne, Elmton (part), Whitwell (part). | Supplied by R.D.C. and received in bulk from the Manton Colliery of the Wigan Coal and Iron Co. at Worksop. |
| | Average supply, 2,000,000 gallons per week. The total hardness is 22.4, of which 7.5 is of a temporary nature. |
| | Other parts of Elmton and Whitwell are supplied from a spring at Cuckney and a well in the Bunter at Carburton. |

Glossop Dale.

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| CHARLESWORTH. | By Local Authority from Springs in the mill-stone grit at Cloud Farm, Hargate Hill, and a spring known as Jackson's spring collected into reservoirs. Approximate yield, 26,000 gallons per day. |
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| CHISWORTH. | Springs. |
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| LUDWORTH. | By Local Authority from springs in Dirty Lane collected into reservoirs at Devil's Elbow—supplies the S.W. portion of Ludworth. The springs issue from the lower Coal Measures and have a minimum supply of 22,000 gallons per day. |
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Hartshorne and Seals.

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| HARTSHORNE. | Supplied by Local Authority from springs at the base of the Keuper in Several Wood three-quarters mile S.E. of the village. Total hardness, 25.7; permanent, 2.8. Some houses are supplied from a spring in Caulkley Wood. |
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| TICKNALL. | Supplied by Local Authority from a well 25 feet deep in the Keuper sandstone. The water is raised by a wind pump. Springs from the limestone are also used. |
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| CALKE. | Hall and estate. Supplied from springs in the Keuper sandstone east of the Elms. |
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WOODVILLE.

Partly supplied by the Swadlincote and Ashby Joint Water Committee from the Milton Waterworks, and partly from a well 10 feet diameter and 91 feet deep, with four "headings" (150 yards in the Keuper sandstone) at Smisby, from which the water is pumped to an elevated tank. The water is rather hard. The well yields about 20,000 gallons per day. The hardness total is 37.23, of which 19.23 is temporary hardness.

Another spring in Several Wood has been tapped recently. The water is collected in a tank and pumped to the elevated tank near Woodville to augment the Smisby supply. The water is very hard, the total hardness being 36.78, half of which is permanent. The yield of the spring is from 40,000 to 68,000 gallons per day. This water is also used to supply part of Overseal.

NETHERSEAL.

Shallow wells.

OVERSEAL.

Partly supplied by Local Authority from the Smisby Well and the additional spring in Several Wood, and partly by the Moira Colliery Co., Ltd., from a spring in the Trias at Willesley Hall, Leicestershire.

Hayfield.

HAYFIELD.

Supplied by Local Authority from springs in the shale grit at Harry Moor, Kinder. Gauging 1923 : 137,000 and 1921 (min.) : 72,600 gallons per day. The total hardness is only 2.34.

MELLOR.

Supplied by Local Authority from a number of independent water schemes :—

- (1) Spring from Lower Coal Measures at Tarden, Mellor. Yield, 10,000—15,000 gallons per day.
- (2) Spring from sandstone in Lower Coal Measures, near Larkhill Cottage, Mellor, near Birchenough.
- (3) Four other small springs issuing from the Lower Coal Measures.

Norton.

Most of the district is supplied by the Sheffield Corporation except the higher parts above the 800 feet contour.

The Local Authority uses some springs on Houndkirk Moor from the millstone grit for the supply of the higher parts of Dore. The Sheephill Spring is used for the supply of the houses in Long Line, and is reasonably satisfactory. The hardness is 4.86. In other parts, springs and shallow wells are used.

Repton.

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| Ash, | Ingleby, | Wells. |
| Barton Blount, | Lullingston, | |
| Beardwardeote, | Marston-on-Dove, | |
| Caldwell, | Osliston & Thurnvaston, | |
| Catton, | Radbourne, | |
| Church Broughton, | Rosliston, | |
| Coton-in-the-Elms, | Sutton-on-the-Hill, | |
| Dalbury Lees, | Trusley, | |
| Foremark, | Twyford and Stenson, | |
| Foston & Scropton, | Walton-on-Trent | |
| Hoon, | | |

BRETBY

Partly supplied by Derbyshire County Council, H. Wragg, Esq., and South Staffordshire Water Co. Four springs in Bretby Park issuing from glacial sand and gravel are collected into four small reservoirs. The supply can be augmented, as required, from the South Staffordshire Water Co. The spring water is rather hard and the yield variable.

BURNASTON.

Partly by the Burton Corporation from a well 71 feet deep in the Keuper marl, near Blakely Lodge, one mile south of Etwall. Supply, 2,000 gallons per day. The remainder of these parishes are dependent upon wells. The geological formation for this area is alluvium.

EGGINTON.

ETWALL.

South Staffordshire Water Co.

Findern,

Linton,

Newton Solney,

Repton (except Milton village),

Willington.

HATTON.

Partly by Tutbury R.D.C. (Staffs.) and the remainder from wells.

HILTON.

Wells used mainly, but there is a piped supply to eight houses owned by the Hilton Gravel Co.

MICKLEOVER. Derby Corporation.

MILTON, a village in Repton parish, is supplied by the Swadlincote and Ashby Joint Water Committee from their Milton Waterworks.

Shardlow.

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| Aston-on-Trent, Breaston (part), Chellaston, Draycott (part), Elvaston, Ockbrook, Borrowash, Shardlow, Sandiacre. | Derwent Valley Water Board (130,000 gallons per day). |
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| Breadsall, Chaddesden, Littleover, Little Eaton, Spondon. | Derby Corporation. |
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| Dale Abbey (part), Stanley, West Hallam. | By Local Authority from the Stanley Pit of the Mapperley Colliery Co. 100,000 gallons per day. Hardness after softening is 33.15. A feeder in the shaft at 300 feet down is tapped. |
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| Kirk Hallam. Stanton-by-Dale. | From Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board, with a pumping station for the supply to Stanton-by-Dale. |
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| Melbourne, Derby Hills. | By Local Authority from boreholes 225 feet deep in the millstone grit at Melbourne. The water is pumped to high and low level reservoirs. The total hardness is 20.9 of which 11.42 is permanent. |
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| Risley, Sandiacre. | By Local Authority from the Sandiacre and Stapleford Waterworks, consisting of a borehole 140 feet deep in Bunter sandstone. Total hardness 23° of which 7° is permanent. |
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| Sawley, Stanton. | By Long Eaton U.D.C. |
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Sudbury.

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| DOVERIDGE. | By Local Authority. New piped supply laid in 1930. The water is received by meter from the Somersal Herbert supply of the Uttoxeter U.D.C. The water issues from the glacial sand and gravel formation. |
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A recent analysis of the water shows the total hardness to be 11.5, of which 10.0 is permanent. There were marked traces of iron present, but this may be due to the new pipes and the fact that until more connections are made to the mains several "dead ends" exist.

SUDBURY.

By Sudbury Estate Waterworks. From springs at Alder Moor Wood and Sudbury Coppice in the glacial sand and gravel formation, estimated yield being 10,000 and 20,000 gallons per day respectively.

NORBURY AND ROSTON.

From a borehole in the Keuper sandstone, which supplies Norbury. There is also a bore at Norbury Farm, 125 feet deep—450 gallons per hour. Roston relies on a spring from the glacial beds near the Chapel.

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| Cubley, | | Springs. |
| Marston | | |
| Montgomery, | | |
| Boyleston. | | |

RIVER POLLUTION AND SEWAGE PURIFICATION.

The conditions existing at the present time in the various Sanitary Districts in the County and the extensions and improvements carried out during 1930 are as set out below:—

ALFRETON URBAN.—The whole of the district is sewered, except a few outlying premises.

There are sewage disposal works at Highfield, Meadow Lane (two), Swanwick, Greenhill Lane, Newlands Road, Somercotes, and Pye Bridge.

At Ironville there is no treatment of the sewage other than by dilution, in wet weather.

An additional filter was constructed at both Highfield and Greenhill Lane during 1930.

ALVASTON AND BOULTON URBAN.—A brook known as the Party Nook Brook receives the storm overflow from one of the main sewers of the Derby Corporation.

Most of the houses drain into the Borough sewers, but there is a small tank and filter to deal with the drainage of 55 houses.

A new sewer extension has been carried out in Boulton Lane.

ASHBOURNE URBAN.—The sewerage of this district is complete except for one outlying area. The present sewage disposal works are still overtaxed, and extensions are badly needed. Better means of dealing with storm water are required.

BAKEWELL URBAN.—No sewage works have yet been provided for Bakewell, which has a population of approximately 3,000. The bulk of the sewage passes by means of an underground culvert and open ditch to the River Wye, and causes pollution, especially in times of storm. The sewage is diluted to a great extent by subsoil and river water, but in times of storm the culvert discharges quantities of fungus and sludge which has accumulated in the culvert.

A scheme has been prepared, but there are objections to the site chosen, and nothing further has been done.

Owing to the contour of the land, the only position for sewage works consisting of tanks only is somewhere alongside the River Wye, but if filters are required the sewage would have to be pumped.

At any site other than alongside the river, pumping will be necessary, and unless the sewage were separated from the subsoil water, an enormous quantity of liquid would have thus to be dealt with.

BASLOW URBAN.—No sewage treatment is adopted other than a small disposal works, consisting of a covered tank and filter without distributors, for the houses erected by the Urban District Council. There are two points where sewers discharge into the river Derwent—one near the Church and the other near the gas works.

BELPER URBAN.—Certain outlying districts are now being sewered and connected up with the main system. A scheme for enlarging and improving the existing sewage works has been submitted to the Ministry of Health.

Following a complaint made to the Urban District Council, the working of the sewage ejectors is now being carried on day and night.

A scheme is in progress for providing an electric automatic air compressor for working the five ejectors in place of one of the gas engines. This arrangement makes it possible to work the air compressor either by gas, steam, or electricity.

BOLSOVER URBAN.—There are three sewage disposal works for the district—one for Bolsover proper, one at Carr Vale, and the other at Shuttlewood. The filters at Carr Vale and Shuttlewood have been renovated.

The sewage from the Langwith area of the district is now being dealt with at the new joint sewage works constructed in conjunction with the Blackwell Rural District Council and the Worksop Rural District Council.

During the year the Stanfree sewage scheme was completed.

BONSALL URBAN.—The sewage of this district for the most part still passes into a small stream which flows through the village. A nuisance is caused where the stream passes through the grounds of the residence known as the "Cascades." Proper sewage works are necessary for this district.

BRAMPTON AND WALTON URBAN.—This district is practically seweried throughout, and there are sewage works at Holymoorside and at Cutthorpe.

BUXTON (BOROUGH).—The sewage of this area is treated in tanks, roughing filters and percolating filters. A new sludge pressing plant has been installed.

CHESTERFIELD (BOROUGH).—Practically the whole of this area is seweried, and the sewage is treated at one outfall at Whittington on the activated sludge principle.

The disposal works are to be extended by the provision of a fourth bio-aeration unit and several sludge digestion tanks. At present there is difficulty in properly treating all the sewage in dry weather owing to the amount of trade waste which enters the sewers. The scheme has received the sanction of the Ministry of Health.

CLAY CROSS URBAN.—There are three sewage disposal works in this district—one at Bacon Springs, one at Danesmoor, and another at Long Rows. The filtering media at Bacon Springs and Danesmoor has been renewed and the design of the tanks improved. The works at Long Rows are maintained by the Clay Cross Co., and consist of tanks and an obsolete design of filter. These works need improvement.

DRONFIELD URBAN.—Most of the houses in this district are seweried, and the disposal works have been improved by the provision of an additional filter, an extra humus tank, and sludge beds.

GLOSSOP (BOROUGH).—The disposal works are fairly satisfactory, but difficulty arose during the storms of 1930 when a road bridge was washed away, carrying with it the main sewer. Until repairs could be carried out, the sewage had to be passed to the river, but the sewage was screened before doing so.

HEAGE URBAN.—There is a scheme at present in progress to deal with most of the sewage in this district. New works are completed at Upper Heage and Nether Heage, and work on the Saw Mills area pumping station is in progress.

It is proposed to relieve the old works at Ambergate of about half the present flow, and provide a pumping station to raise the remainder of the sewage to new disposal works, which will also receive the Saw Mills sewage.

The "Green Man" area drains to a small sewage disposal plant, which is unsatisfactory.

HEANOR URBAN.—The Cross Hill sewage works deal with the sewage from Tanners Lane and from Waingroves in the Ripley Urban District.

A scheme is in progress for abolishing the Commonside, Loscoe, and Woodend sewage works and taking the sewage to Langley Mill, where the old works will be superseded by a new plant.

At Stoneyford there is a small disposal plant.

There will, in future, be three disposal works instead of eight.

ILKESTON (BOROUGH).—The present sewage works, constructed in 1912, are about to be extended by the provision of an extra set of four filters and further sewers. The scheme has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Health.

LONG EATON URBAN.—There are sewage works at Toton and at Sawley. The sewage at Sawley is pumped to the Sawley works, the use of which is shared with Shardlow Rural District Council for the area of Old Sawley.

MATLOCK URBAN.—The pumping station at Knowlestone Place has been improved and the work of laying subsidiary sewers and extensions of sewers is in progress. This will remove several sources of pollution of the River Derwent.

NEW MILLS URBAN.—The sewage disposal works are of recent construction.

NORTH DARLEY URBAN.—The only attempt made to deal with the sewage of this district is at Churchtown, and this is by covered tanks only. At Deeley Town and Two Dales the sewage passes direct into the River Derwent and the Warney Brook respectively.

A comprehensive scheme is desirable.

RIPLEY URBAN.—The Waingroves sewage is treated at the Cross Hill works of the Heanor Urban District Council. The sewage of most of the remainder of the district is dealt with at Ripley Northern, Ripley Southern, Marehay, and Street Lane works.

At Ripley Northern sewage works the filters have been renovated and two new filters provided, together with a humus tank. Considerable trouble has arisen at these works from time to time, owing to subsidence due to colliery workings. It is proposed to provide new works to deal with the Hartshay area and to relieve the Northern works.

SOUTH DARLEY URBAN.—The sewage here discharges into the River Derwent after passing through a detritus tank only.

SWADLINCOTE URBAN.—There are sewage works at Stanton and Cappy Lane. The Stanton works have been improved and sludge beds provided. There are no filters at either place, the tank effluent being passed over land, the works at Stanton being run as a farm.

WIRKSWORTH URBAN.—The bulk of the sewage is treated at disposal works. There are several houses, however, which are not yet connected up with the sewers. The sludge in the storm water tanks at the sewage works is not removed, except at long intervals, and the sludge bed accommodation is unsatisfactory.

The works will probably be extended so as to treat the sewage of Middleton-by-Wirksworth (Ashbourne Rural District).

Ashbourne Rural.

BRAILSFORD.—Sewage works are provided, but need attention.

HARTINGTON.—Small sewage works; the sewage is very dilute, except in dry weather.

TISSINGTON.—Small sewage works; not very satisfactory.

THORPE.—The two hotels have private installations.

PARWICH.—The sewers discharge into the local brook, which is unsatisfactory.

CLIFTON.—The sewage is collected in septic tanks with overflows.

KNIVETON.—Several houses drain to brook.

LONGFORD, HOGNASTON, KIRK IRETON, HULLAND, HOLLINGTON, YEAVELEY, EDNASTON, ATLOW.—The sewage is discharged on to land.

MAPLETON.—The drainage is discharged into a tank with overflow, or into a ditch.

MIDDLETON-BY-WIRKSWORTH.—There are two outfalls discharging into old lead mine shafts. This is unsatisfactory, as the area is the gathering ground of a large public water supply. A scheme is prepared for taking this sewage to Wirksworth, the adjoining Urban District, and extending the sewage works there to deal with it.

The other villages or hamlets not mentioned above have no sewers, and the premises are drained either into cesspools or on to the land.

Bakewell Rural.

HATHERSAGE.—Tanks and land treatment. Effluent discharges into River Derwent.

LITTLE LONGSTONE.—Tank and land treatment. Effluent disappears.

GREAT LONGSTONE.—Tank and land treatment. A scheme has been prepared for providing proper sewage works here.

STONEY MIDDLETON.—Tank and land treatment. Effluent discharges into brook.

TIDESWELL.—Tanks, filters and land treatment. The works are not satisfactory and pollution of the brook occurs. Revolving sprinklers are required.

At Eyam, Ashford, Youlgreave, Eyam Woodlands, Bradwell, and Calver, sewage schemes are necessary.

Basford Rural.—There are sewage works at Forge Row and Shipley Common.

Belper Rural.—The following villages have their own sewage works:—Allestree, Crich, Darley Abbey, Denby and Kilburn, Duffield, Holbrook, Horsley, Horsley Woodhouse, Mapperley, Openwoodgate, Quarndon, Smalley, Smalley Common, Smithy Houses, South Wingfield, and Whatstandwell.

Blackwell Rural.—There are sewage works at B. Winnings, Berristow Place, Birchwood Lane, Brookhill Lane, Carnfield, Doe Lea, Langwith, Newton, New Houghton, Pleasley, Pinxton Green, Pinxton Wharf, Primrose Hill, Scarccliffe, Shirebrook, South Normanton, Tibshelf, Westhouses North and Westhouses South.

The work carried out during the past year is as follows:—

Birchwood Lane—new works; old works now used for storm water.

Brookhill Lane—works improved and renovated.

Westhouses North—works renovated.

Westhouses South—works renovated.

Chapel-en-le-Frith Rural.—Sewage works exist at Bamford, Castleton, Chapel, Chinley, Bugsworth, and Fernilee. There is a small plant for a portion of Dove Holes. A scheme has been prepared for sewerage and sewage disposal at Hope.

Chesterfield Rural.—A new activated sludge plant was installed at Staveley in 1929. This superseded old sewage works at Mill Green, Poolsbrook, Hollingwood, Troughbrook, and Netherthorpe; also, sewage tanks at Barrow Hill, Ringwood, Hartington, Seymour, Mastin Moor, Lowgates, New Brimington, and Duckmanton.

New sewage works have been constructed during the past year at Grassmoor Colliery Pit Head Baths, Hackenthorpe (two), and Shirland and Higham.

New schemes are being prepared for North Wingfield area and New Tupton.

There are sewage works at the following places in addition to those mentioned above :—Apperknowle, Arkwright Town, Barlow, Beighton (two), Calow Alley, Calow Village, Eckington, Grassmoor, Halfway, Hepthorne Lane, Hillyfields, Highmoor, Killamarsh, Mastin Moor Hospital, Morton, Mosborough, New Tupton, Pilsley, Pilsley Station, Stonebroom, Tapton Grove, Temple Normanton, Troway, Wessington, Wheeldon Mill (two), Williamthorpe (two), and Winsick.

There are sewage tanks at Brimington Common, Coal Aston, Dronfield Woodhouse, Ford Lane, Back Lane (Mosborough), Parkhouse Green, Ridgeway, Stuble, Siscar, Unstone Green, and West Handley.

The sewage of Ashover for the main part enters a fissure or fault in the ground, emerges at Old Woman's Well, entering the River Amber fairly well diluted in wet weather.

Clowne Rural.—There are sewage works at Barlborough, Clowne, Creswell, Hodthorpe, and Whitwell, with tanks at Mount Pleasant and West Lea. The latter is unsatisfactory.

The Whitwell works have been improved by the addition of revolving sprinklers, and it is stated schemes are being prepared for improving certain sewage works in the area.

Glossop Dale Rural.—Sewage works are contemplated at Charlesworth. The sewage of Gamesley is to be taken into Glossop Borough sewers. Sewer extensions have been carried out at Ludworth and Mellor.

Hartshorne and Seals Rural.—At Overseal a new sewage disposal scheme is in progress which will do away with three obsolete works or tanks.

There are sewage works at Woodville.

Hayfield Rural.—The sewage of Hayfield is treated at sewage works in the district. Mellor sewage is treated at the joint sewage works at Ludworth.

Norton Rural.—Totley Grove has been seweraged and the sewerage is now taken by Sheffield Corporation, the Totley Grove sewage works being abolished. There are two small sewage works at Totley Rise, which are unsatisfactory. A scheme has been prepared for dealing with this area—Bradway Bank and part of Totley. There is a private installation at Batemoor Cottages, which is unsatisfactory.

Repton Rural.—There are sewage works at Repton, Mickleover County Mental Hospital, Etwall, Etwall Isolation Hospital, Coton Park, Linton North, Milton, and Repton.

Sewage tanks are provided at Linton South, Castle Gresley, Mount Pleasant, Hatton, Hilton, and Seropton.

Castle Gresley and Willington are both in need of a proper sewage disposal scheme.

The sewage of other small villages is generally taken to cesspools or into ditches.

Shardlow Rural.—New sewage works have been provided at the following places during the past year :—Chellaston, Sandiacre, and West Hallam.

At Little Eaton, the work of extension is in progress to deal with the sewage of Breadsall, also certain sewer extensions at Little-Eaton have been sanctioned. Spondon works have been enlarged. Risley has been seweried, the sewage being treated at Sandiacre. Enlargement of the sewage works is proposed at Chaddesden, Breaston and Draycott, and Spondon.

A scheme has been prepared for re-modelling the Melbourne works, and a scheme has been sanctioned for Shardlow and Aston.

Certain sewer extensions have been sanctioned for Sandiacre.

Old Sawley sewage is pumped to the Sawley sewage works, now under the charge of the Long Eaton Urban District Council.

Littleover sewage is connected with the Derby Corporation sewers.

In addition to the above-named works, there are also sewage works for Ockbrook and Borrowash, Stanley, Stanley Common, and Stanton-by-Dale.

There are sewage outfalls at Barrow-on-Trent, Elvaston, Sinsin Moor, and Weston-on-Trent.

Sudbury Rural.—There are sewage works at Sudbury and Doveridge. The works at the latter place have been overhauled, but appear to be adversely affected by a quantity of liquid manure from a pig-breeding place.

EFFLUENTS.

During the year 1930, 457 samples of sewage effluents were collected. The samples were classified as follows :—

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Good | ... | ... | ... | 261 |
| Satisfactory | ... | ... | ... | 119 |
| Unsatisfactory | ... | ... | ... | 48 |
| Bad | ... | ... | ... | 29 |

In addition to these samples, 56 other visits were paid to sewage works for purposes other than the taking of samples, and 35 visits were paid to various manufacturers *re* trade wastes.

In the case of sewage effluents, the results of the analyses are given to the Engineer or Surveyor concerned, and, where necessary, special letters are sent pointing out defects existing at the works or making suggestions for effecting an improvement in the condition of the final effluents.

TABLE XXXI.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

| Districts. | Approximate number of Houses with | | | | Number of Conversions. | |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--|--|---|
| | Privy Middens. | Pail Closets | Water Closets | Trough and slop Water Closets | From Privy- middles to water Closets | From Pail- Closets to water Closets |
| URBAN. | | | | | | |
| Alfreton ... | 86 | 2,614 | 3,042 | 43 | 1 | 6 |
| Alvaston & Boulton | 30 | 4 | 720 | — | 50 | 1 |
| Ashbourne ... | 12 | — | 883 | 300 | 3 | — |
| Bakewell ... | 183 | 51 | 494 | — | 5 | — |
| Baslow ... | 116 | 4 | 220 | — | 1 | — |
| Belper ... | 84 | 489 | 2,395 | 127 | — | 48 |
| Bolsover ... | 433 | 734 | 1,579 | 5 | 167 | 94 |
| Bonsall ... | 66 | 232 | 20 | — | 1 | 2 |
| Brampton & Walton | 327 | 23 | 197 | — | — | — |
| Buxton (Boro') ... | 13 | 70 | 3,428 | 1 | — | — |
| Chesterfield (Boro') | 227 | 80 | 14,673 | 290 | 2 | 1 |
| Clay Cross ... | 744 | — | 1,155 | 12 | 197 | — |
| Dronfield ... | 295 | — | 802 | 16 | 27 | — |
| Glossop (Boro') ... | 5 | 55 | 3,544 | 479 | — | — |
| Heage ... | 201 | 444 | 233 | 8 | — | 11 |
| Heanor ... | 526 | 2,060 | 3,222 | — | 202 | 277 |
| Ilkeston (Boro') ... | 16 | 218 | 7,081 | 313 | — | 165 |
| Long Eaton ... | 14 | 77 | 6,360 | 74 | — | — |
| Matlock ... | 438 | 317 | 1,884 | 2 | 14 | — |
| New Mills ... | 112 | — | 954 | 560 | 47 | — |
| North Darley ... | 327 | 11 | 646 | 112 | 4 | — |
| Ripley ... | 227 | 1,049 | 2,067 | — | 22 | 77 |
| South Darley ... | 119 | 53 | 55 | — | — | — |
| Swadlineote ... | 75 | 10 | All the remainder. | — | 112 | 8 |
| Wirksworth ... | 267 | 44 | 725 | 4 | 27 | — |
| RURAL. | | | | | | |
| Ashbourne ... | 1,050 | 1,020 | 337 | 13 | 6 | — |
| Bakewell ... | 2,119 | 1,156 | 902 | — | 18 | 1 |
| Basford ... | 8 | 254 | 152 | — | — | 4 |
| Belper ... | 439 | 2,843 | 2,450 | 3 | 36 | 104 |
| Blackwell ... | 1,210 | 5,496 | 2,878 | — | 22 | 23 |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith | 1,382 | 485 | 2,744 | 6 | 6 | 2 |
| Chesterfield ... | 8,854 | 380 | 9,071 | 93 | 636 | — |
| Clowne ... | 1,841 | 1,408 | 968 | — | 17 | 5 |
| Glossop Dale ... | 295 | 63 | 459 | 12 | 7 | — |
| Hartshorne & Seals | 389 | 118 | 548 | 13 | 17 | 2 |
| Hayfield ... | 422 | 47 | 861 | — | 7 | 13 |
| Norton ... | 237 | 83 | 1,591 | — | 45 | — |
| Repton ... | 1,964 | 520 | 1,649 | 6 | 84 | 6 |
| Shardlow ... | 1,122 | 2,842 | 5,598 | 29 | 78 | 66 |
| Sudbury ... | — | No information. | — | — | — | — |

SCAVENGING.

The following Table shows how scavenging is undertaken in the various Districts of the County :—

URBAN DISTRICTS.

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Alfreton. | By Council. |
| Alvaston and Boulton. | By Council. |
| Ashbourne. | By Council. |
| Bakewell. | By Council, except a few outlying farms. |
| Baslow. | By Occupiers. |
| Belper. | Part by Council, part under Contract. |
| Bolsover. | By Council. |
| Bonsall. | By Council. |
| Brampton and Walton. | Holymoorside by Contract, the remainder by the Council. |
| Buxton. | 96% by Council, 4% under Contract. |
| Chesterfield (Borough). | By Council. |
| Clay Cross. | By Council and Contractor. |
| Dronfield. | By Council. |
| Glossop (Boro'). | By Council. |
| Heage. | By Council, except Nether Heage, which is carried out under Contract. |
| Heanor. | By Council. |
| Ilkeston (Boro'). | Under Contract. |
| Long Eaton. | By Council. |
| Matlock. | By Contract. |
| New Mills. | By Council. |
| North Darley. | By Council. |
| Ripley. | By Council, except Butterley Park, which is done by the Butterley Company. |
| South Darley. | By Council. |
| Swadlincote. | By Council. |
| Wirksworth. | By Council. |

RURAL DISTRICTS.

| | |
|------------|---|
| Ashbourne. | By Council at Parwich and Clifton. |
| | Tips provided for Hartington, Brassington, and Shirley, and emptied by Council. |
| Bakewell. | Ashford, Bradwell, Calver, Eyam, Hathersage, Grindleford, Birchover, Stanton-in-Peak, Tideswell, Winster. Under Contract. |
| | Beeley by Estate Owner. |

| | |
|-----------------------|--|
| Basford. | Codnor Park by Butterley Company. Shipley by Contract. |
| Belper. | Allestree and Duffield by Council. Denby, Dethick, Lea and Holloway, Kilburn, Mapperley, and South Wingfield. Under Contract. Holbrook and Horsley Woodhouse by Occupiers. |
| Blackwell. | South Normanton, Blackwell, Shirebrook, and part of Pleasley. By Council. Pinxton, Tibshelf, and part of Pleasley. Under Contract. Ault Hucknall, Glapwell, Scarccliffe, and Upper Langwith. By private owners. |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith. | Part of Chapel, Chinley, Bugsworth, and Brownside. By Council. Bamford, parts of Chapel and Harpur Hill, under Contract. |
| Chesterfield. | By Council—part of Eckington, Hasland, Kil-lamarsh, North Wingfield, Pilsley, Staveley, Temple Normanton, Unstone. Under Contract—Ashover, Barlow, Beighton, Brimington, Calow, Coal Aston, Dronfield, Woodhouse, part of Eckington, Heath, Holmesfield, Morton, Shirland & Higham, Sutton-cum-Duekmanton, Tupton, Wessington. By Occupiers—Brackenfield, Stretton, Wingerworth, Woodthorpe. |
| Clowne. | Under Contract. |
| Glossop Dale. | Public scavenging in Ludworth. |
| Hartshorne and Seals. | Under Contract. |
| Hayfield. | Hayfield by Council. Mellor, under Contract. |
| Norton. | By Council. |
| Repton. | Castle Gresley, Linton, Hatton, Foston and Seropton, Mickleover. Under Contract. |
| Shardlow. | Melbourne by Council, remainder by Contract. |
| Sudbury. | No public scavenging in district. |

SUMMARY OF SANITARY INSPECTORS' WORK, 1930.

TABLE XXXII.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

| District and Sanitary Inspector's Name. | Closets and Ashpits. | Drainage. | Other Defects. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----------|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | | | Nuisances not specified above. | | | | Utrials. | | | | Totals. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alfreton J. Spencer. | Informal Notices served by Sanitary Inspector ... 40 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 69 | 2 | ... | 10 | 20 | 6 | 44 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 14 | 1 | ... | 5 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | ... | 100 | 369 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Legal Notices served by Local Authority ... 7 | 1 | 2 | ... | 8 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 12 | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nuisances abated ... 50 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 70 | ... | ... | 11 | 30 | 7 | ... | 15 | 18 | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alvaston and Boulton R. C. Treadgold. | Informal Notices served by Sanitary Inspector ... | 31 | ... | 3 | ... | 17 | ... | ... | 10 | 39 | 4 | 3 | 5 | ... | 2 | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | | |
| | Legal Notices served by Local Authority ... | 29 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 2 | 3 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | |
| | Nuisances abated ... | 57 | ... | 3 | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 8 | 42 | 4 | 3 | 5 | ... | 4 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | |
| Ashbourne D. Powell. | Informal Notices served by Sanitary Inspector ... | 9 | 1 | ... | 9 | 17 | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 15 | 14 | 10 | 11 | ... | 30 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | | |
| | Legal Notices served by Local Authority ... | 9 | 1 | ... | 10 | 17 | 4 | 3 | ... | 7 | 10 | ... | 6 | 7 | ... | 6 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | | |
| | Nuisances abated ... | 9 | 1 | ... | 10 | 17 | 4 | 3 | ... | 7 | 10 | ... | 6 | 7 | ... | 6 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| Bakewell T. W. Baker. | Informal Notices served by Sanitary Inspector ... 4 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 19 | 14 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | | |
| | Legal Notices served by Local Authority ... 1 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 19 | 14 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | | |
| | Nuisances abated ... 10 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 19 | 14 | ... | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| Baslow J. Baggaley | Informal Notices served by Sanitary Inspector ... 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Legal Notices served by Local Authority ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

TABLE XXXII.

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URBAN DISTRICTS — *continued.*

URBAN DISTRICTS—continued.

Table XXXII. continued.

| District and Sanitary Inspector's Name. | Closets and Ashpits. | Drainage. | Other Defects. | Nuisances not specified above. | | | | | | | | | | | | Total. |
|--|--|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | | Smoke Nuisances. | | | Pestics. | | | Unsan. | | | Nuisances not specified above. | | | |
| Dronfield W. A. Parry | Informal Notices served by Sanitary Inspector ... Legal Notices served by Local Authority ... Nuisances abated ... | 20 27 9 27 20 27 | 25 2 ... 25 ... 25 | 2 67 ... 2 ... 2 | 2 67 ... 2 ... 2 | 2 67 ... 2 ... 2 | 17 42 ... 42 ... 42 | 17 42 ... 42 ... 42 | 17 42 ... 42 ... 42 | 16 22 ... 22 ... 22 | 16 22 ... 22 ... 22 | 1 97 ... 97 ... 97 | 1 97 ... 97 ... 97 | 1 4 ... 4 ... 4 | 1 4 ... 4 ... 4 | 9 398 ... 398 ... 398 |
| Glossop (Boro.) H. Dane. | Informal Notices served by Sanitary Inspector ... Legal Notices served by Local Authority ... Nuisances abated ... | 87 11 ... 11 ... 85 | ... 37 ... 37 ... 37 | ... 2 177 ... 5 177 ... 5 177 | ... 2 177 ... 5 177 ... 5 177 | ... 2 177 ... 5 177 ... 5 177 | 9 43 9 42 9 42 | 9 43 9 42 9 42 | 9 43 9 42 9 42 | 38 45 38 45 38 45 | 38 45 38 45 38 45 | ... 72 ... 45 ... 88 | ... 72 ... 45 ... 88 | ... 5 ... 5 ... 5 | ... 5 ... 5 ... 5 | 14 527 14 527 14 527 |
| Hedge A. J. Fortham. | Informal Notices served by Sanitary Inspector ... Legal Notices served by Local Authority ... Nuisances abated ... | 21 11 21 11 21 11 | 11 11 11 11 11 11 | 11 11 11 11 11 11 | 11 11 11 11 11 11 | 11 11 11 11 11 11 | 8 13 10 13 10 13 | 8 13 10 13 10 13 | 8 13 10 13 10 13 | 3 4 3 5 3 5 | 4 5 5 5 5 5 | ... 2 ... 1 ... 1 | ... 2 ... 1 ... 1 | 4 4 8 8 8 8 | 4 4 8 8 8 8 | 86 22 22 123 123 123 |
| Heanor A. A. Wilson | Informal Notices served by Sanitary Inspector ... Legal Notices served by Local Authority ... Nuisances abated ... | 66 8 202 277 66 202 | 8 11 277 277 10 10 | 11 10 277 277 10 10 | 11 10 277 277 10 10 | 11 10 277 277 10 10 | 4 56 2 289 4 289 | 4 56 2 289 4 289 | 4 56 2 289 4 289 | 20 31 20 31 20 31 | 35 48 35 48 35 48 | 11 31 19 31 19 31 | 11 31 19 31 19 31 | 3 3 6 6 6 6 | 3 3 6 6 6 6 | 453 487 487 487 487 487 |

URBAN DISTRICTS—continued.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|
| Ilkeston (Boro') J. B. Duro. | Informal Notices served by Sanitary Inspector ... | 52 | ... | 14 | ... | 44 | 75 | 59 | 12 | 24 | 25 | 139 | 24 | 46 | 17 | 9 | 1529 | 4 | ... | 2 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 30 | 3 | 186 | 3 | 824 | |
| | Legal Notices served by Local Authority ... | 5 | ... | 14 | ... | 44 | 75 | 53 | 12 | 24 | 25 | 139 | 24 | 46 | 17 | 9 | 1222 | 4 | ... | 2 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 25 | 3 | 180 | 3 | 30 | |
| | Nuisances abated ... | 52 | ... | 170 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1053 | |
| Long Eaton J. Tomlinson. | Informal Notices served by Sanitary Inspector ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 2 | 384 | 15 | ... | 42 | 134 | 22 | 33 | 1 | 5 | 52 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 21 | 19 | 3 | 31 | 1 | 236 | 1007 | |
| | Legal Notices served by Local Authority ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 61 | 5 | 423 | 21 | ... | 127 | 162 | 84 | 108 | 38 | 90 | 35 | 7 | 3 | 26 | ... | 11 | 3 | 41 | 1 | 39 | 59 | | |
| | Nuisances abated ... | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1817 | | |
| Matlock J. D. Evans. | Informal Notices served by Sanitary Inspector ... | 17 | 14 | ... | 9 | 5 | ... | 12 | 4 | ... | 64 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | 19 | 181 | | |
| | Legal Notices served by Local Authority ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 5 | ... | 12 | 4 | ... | 64 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | |
| | Nuisances abated ... | 17 | 14 | ... | 9 | 5 | ... | 12 | 4 | ... | 60 | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 171 | | |
| New Mills W. C. Sheard | Informal Notices served by Sanitary Inspector ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | |
| | Legal Notices served by Local Authority ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... | ... | 169 | 1 | ... | 2 | 25 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | |
| | Nuisances abated ... | 1 | 47 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 28 | 25 | 9 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 301 | |
| North Darley W. G. Woolley. | Informal Notices served by Sanitary Inspector ... | 16 | 4 | ... | ... | 56 | ... | 75 | 1 | ... | 10 | 8 | 23 | 13 | 1 | ... | 2 | 6 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 218 | |
| | Legal Notices served by Local Authority ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32 | ... | 75 | 1 | ... | 2 | 6 | 11 | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | |
| | Nuisances abated ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 142 | | |
| Ripley W. E. Clark. | Informal Notices served by Sanitary Inspector ... | 65 | 23 | 75 | ... | 10 | 2 | 60 | ... | 1 | 56 | 54 | 12 | 26 | 11 | ... | 21 | 13 | 10 | 18 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 49 | 535 |
| | Legal Notices served by Local Authority ... | ... | 6 | 19 | ... | ... | 10 | 2 | 35 | ... | 1 | 43 | 49 | 53 | 16 | 11 | ... | 24 | 6 | 8 | 8 | ... | 1 | 2 | 7 | 4 | ... | 27 | |
| | Nuisances abated ... | 51 | 22 | 77 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 470 | |
| South Darley H. Crowder. | Informal Notices served by Sanitary Inspector ... | 300 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 323 | |
| | Legal Notices served by Local Authority ... | ... | 300 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 323 | |
| | Nuisances abated ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 323 | |

Table XXXII. continued.

URBAN DISTRICTS—*continued.*

| District and Sanitary Inspector's Name | Defective Privies, Pail Closets and Ashpits. | No disconnection of Waste Pipe. | Defective W.C.'s. | Provision of additional W.C.'s. | Provision of Portables | Traps, Inlets & Drains. | Roots, Eaves Spouts, and Down Spouts. | Sinks. | Latrine. | Water in Cellars. | Overcrowding. | Foul Condition of Houses. | Offensive Accumu- lations. | Animals Improperly kept. | Smoke Nuisances. | Urinals. | Nuisances not specified above. | Total. |
|--|--|---------------------------------|--------------------|---|---|---|---|----------|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|
| Other Defects. | Drainage. | Closets and Ashpits. | Drains obstructed. | Pavings of Courts or Yards. | Defective Waste Pipes. | Traps, Inlets & Drains. | Roots, Eaves Spouts, and Down Spouts. | Latrine. | Water in Cellars. | Overcrowding. | Foul Condition of Houses. | Offensive Accumu- lations. | Animals Improperly kept. | Smoke Nuisances. | Urinals. | Nuisances not specified above. | Total. | |
| | | | Dirty Closets. | Conversion of Pail Closets into W.C.'s. | W.C.'s. | W.C.'s. | W.C.'s. | W.C.'s. | W.C.'s. | W.C.'s. | W.C.'s. | W.C.'s. | W.C.'s. | W.C.'s. | |
| | | | Defective W.C.'s. | Provision of additional W.C.'s. | Provision of Portables | Traps, Inlets & Drains. | Roots, Eaves Spouts, and Down Spouts. | Sinks. | Latrine. | Water in Cellars. | Overcrowding. | Foul Condition of Houses. | Offensive Accumu- lations. | Animals Improperly kept. | Smoke Nuisances. | Urinals. | Nuisances not specified above. | Total. |

RURAL DISTRICTS.

RURAL DISTRICTS—*continued.*

RURAL DISTRICTS—continued.

Table XXXII. continued.

| District and Inspector's Name. | | Hartshorne & Seals | | | | | | | | | | | | Hayfield. | | | | | | | | | | | | Norton | | | | | | | | | | | | Repton | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---|----|---|---|---|----|----|---|--------------------------------------|---|----|----|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|---|----|-----|---|----|----|---|--------------------------------------|----|---|----|---|---|----|----|---|----|----|----|--------------------------------------|----|---|----|----|---|-----|---|---|-----|----|---|-----|---|-----|------|
| | | Informal Notices served by Sanitary Inspector ... | | | | Legal Notices served by Local Authority ... | | | | Local Authority Nuisances abated ... | | | | Informal Notices served by Sanitary Inspector ... | | | | Legal Notices served by Local Authority ... | | | | Local Authority Nuisances abated ... | | | | Informal Notices served by Sanitary Inspector ... | | | | Legal Notices served by Local Authority ... | | | | Local Authority Nuisances abated ... | | | | Informal Notices served by Sanitary Inspector ... | | | | Legal Notices served by Local Authority ... | | | | Local Authority Nuisances abated ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 10 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 15 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 15 | 172 | ... | 82 | 84 | 6 | 14 | 10 | 5 | 54 | 6 | 7 | 79 | 41 | 20 | 98 | 33 | 12 | 12 | 47 | 4 | 32 | 16 | 5 | 107 | 4 | 3 | ... | 38 | 3 | ... | 2 | 229 | 1012 |
| Closets and Ashpits. | | J. Crabtree | | | | E. Swift. | | | | E. A. Sampson. | | | | F. W. Bullock | | | | G. V. Peace. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drainage. | | No discounnection of waste pipe. | | | | Provision of additional W.C.'s. | | | | Conversioin of privies into W.C.'s. | | | | Conversioin of privies into W.C.'s. | | | | Conversioin of privies into W.C.'s. | | | | Conversioin of privies into W.C.'s. | | | | Conversioin of privies into W.C.'s. | | | | Conversioin of privies into W.C.'s. | | | | Conversioin of privies into W.C.'s. | | | | Conversioin of privies into W.C.'s. | | | | Conversioin of privies into W.C.'s. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Defects. | | Draains obstructed. | | | | Pavings of courts or yards. | | | | Roots, leaves & spouts. | | | | Windows. | | | | Damppness. | | | | Latation. | | | | Insufficent venti- | | | | Sinks. | | | | Water supply. | | | | Overcrowding. | | | | Foul condition of houses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drainage. | | Traps, inlets & pipes. | | | | Defective waste pipes. | | | | No disconnection of waste pipe. | | | | W.C.'s. | | | | Ashbins. | | | | Closesets. | | | | Latation. | | | | Windows. | | | | Damppness. | | | | Water in Cellars. | | | | Overcrowding. | | | | Foul condition of houses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clossets and Ashpits. | | Drains obstructed. | | | | Pavings of courts or yards. | | | | Roots, leaves & spouts. | | | | Windows. | | | | Damppness. | | | | Latation. | | | | Insufficent venti- | | | | Sinks. | | | | Water supply. | | | | Overcrowding. | | | | Foul condition of houses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drainage. | | Traps, inlets & pipes. | | | | Defective waste pipes. | | | | No disconnection of waste pipe. | | | | W.C.'s. | | | | Ashbins. | | | | Closesets. | | | | Latation. | | | | Windows. | | | | Damppness. | | | | Water in Cellars. | | | | Overcrowding. | | | | Foul condition of houses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clossets and Ashpits. | | Traps, inlets & pipes. | | | | Defective waste pipes. | | | | No disconnection of waste pipe. | | | | W.C.'s. | | | | Ashbins. | | | | Closesets. | | | | Latation. | | | | Windows. | | | | Damppness. | | | | Water in Cellars. | | | | Overcrowding. | | | | Foul condition of houses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drainage. | | Traps, inlets & pipes. | | | | Defective waste pipes. | | | | No disconnection of waste pipe. | | | | W.C.'s. | | | | Ashbins. | | | | Closesets. | | | | Latation. | | | | Windows. | | | | Damppness. | | | | Water in Cellars. | | | | Overcrowding. | | | | Foul condition of houses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clossets and Ashpits. | | Traps, inlets & pipes. | | | | Defective waste pipes. | | | | No disconnection of waste pipe. | | | | W.C.'s. | | | | Ashbins. | | | | Closesets. | | | | Latation. | | | | Windows. | | | | Damppness. | | | | Water in Cellars. | | | | Overcrowding. | | | | Foul condition of houses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drainage. | | Traps, inlets & pipes. | | | | Defective waste pipes. | | | | No disconnection of waste pipe. | | | | W.C.'s. | | | | Ashbins. | | | | Closesets. | | | | Latation. | | | | Windows. | | | | Damppness. | | | | Water in Cellars. | | | | Overcrowding. | | | | Foul condition of houses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clossets and Ashpits. | | Traps, inlets & pipes. | | | | Defective waste pipes. | | | | No disconnection of waste pipe. | | | | W.C.'s. | | | | Ashbins. | | | | Closesets. | | | | Latation. | | | | Windows. | | | | Damppness. | | | | Water in Cellars. | | | | Overcrowding. | | | | Foul condition of houses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drainage. | | Traps, inlets & pipes. | | | | Defective waste pipes. | | | | No disconnection of waste pipe. | | | | W.C.'s. | | | | Ashbins. | | | | Closesets. | | | | Latation. | | | | Windows. | | | | Damppness. | | | | Water in Cellars. | | | | Overcrowding. | | | | Foul condition of houses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clossets and Ashpits. | | Traps, inlets & pipes. | | | | Defective waste pipes. | | | | No disconnection of waste pipe. | | | | W.C.'s. | | | | Ashbins. | | | | Closesets. | | | | Latation. | | | | Windows. | | | | Damppness. | | | | Water in Cellars. | | | | Overcrowding. | | | | Foul condition of houses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drainage. | | Traps, inlets & pipes. | | | | Defective waste pipes. | | | | No disconnection of waste pipe. | | | | W.C.'s. | | | | Ashbins. | | | | Closesets. | | | | Latation. | | | | Windows. | | | | Damppness. | | | | Water in Cellars. | | | | Overcrowding. | | | | Foul condition of houses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clossets and Ashpits. | | Traps, inlets & pipes. | | | | Defective waste pipes. | | | | No disconnection of waste pipe. | | | | W.C.'s. | | | | Ashbins. | | | | Closesets. | | | | Latation. | | | | Windows. | | | | Damppness. | | | | Water in Cellars. | | | | Overcrowding. | | | | Foul condition of houses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drainage. | | Traps, inlets & pipes. | | | | Defective waste pipes. | | | | No disconnection of waste pipe. | | | | W.C.'s. | | | | Ashbins. | | | | Closesets. | | | | Latation. | | | | Windows. | | | | Damppness. | | | | Water in Cellars. | | | | Overcrowding. | | | | Foul condition of houses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clossets and Ashpits. | | Traps, inlets & pipes. | | | | Defective waste pipes. | | | | No disconnection of waste pipe. | | | | W.C.'s. | | | | Ashbins. | | | | Closesets. | | | | Latation. | | | | Windows. | | | | Damppness. | | | | Water in Cellars. | | | | Overcrowding. | | | | Foul condition of houses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Drainage. | | Traps, inlets & pipes. | | | | Defective waste pipes. | | | | No disconnection of waste pipe. | | | | W.C.'s. | | | | Ashbins. | | | | Closesets. | | | | Latation. | | | | Windows. | | | | Damppness. | | | | Water in Cellars. | | | | Overcrowding. | | | | Foul condition of houses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Clossets and Ashpits. | | Traps, inlets & pipes. | | | | Defective waste pipes. | | | | No disconnection of waste pipe. | | | | W.C.'s. | | | | Ashbins. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

RURAL DISTRICTS—*continued.*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Shardlow F. G. Forman. | Informal Notices served by Sanitary Inspector | 25 | 72 | 14 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 159 | 10 | 1 | 122 | 37 | 55 | 35 | 61 | 20 | 31 | 37 | 6 | 49 | 3 | 5 | 31 | ... | 5 | ... | 1 | 27 | 822 |
| | Legal Notices served by Local Authority | 6 | 6 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 8 | 1 | 7 | 12 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 11 | ... | 5 | 6 | 2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 16 | 113 | |
| | Nuisances abated | 7 | 78 | 66 | 1 | 7 | 16 | 144 | 12 | 2 | 185 | 39 | 42 | 49 | 61 | 22 | 41 | 46 | 6 | 66 | 5 | 9 | 32 | ... | 4 | ... | 5 | 45 | 1008 |
| | | 25 | 78 | 66 | 1 | 7 | 16 | 144 | 12 | 2 | 185 | 39 | 42 | 49 | 61 | 22 | 41 | 46 | 6 | 66 | 5 | 9 | 32 | ... | 4 | ... | 5 | 45 | 1008 |
| Sudbury C. E. Ingham. | Informal Notices served by Sanitary Inspector | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 25 |
| | Legal Notices served by Local Authority | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 25 | |
| | Nuisances abated | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 25 | |
| | | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | 5 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 3 | 25 | |

LOANS

FOR PROVISION OF SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS
AND WATER SCHEMES.

During the six years, 1925—1930, inquiries have been held by the Ministry of Health on the applications of the following District Councils for sanction to Loans for the purposes of Sewerage and Sewage Disposal and Schemes of Water Supply, as follows :—

| <i>District.</i> | <i>Date of Inquiry.</i> | <i>Amount of Loan.</i> | <i>Purpose.</i> | <i>Result of Inquiry.</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| 1925. | | | | |
| Ripley U.D. | Jan. 9. | £5,404. | Sewerage and sewage disposal for Marehay. | Work carried out. |
| Chesterfield R.D. | Jan. 15. | £5,026. | Sewerage and temporary sewage disposal works at Hollingwood. | Work carried out. |
| Swadlincote U.D. | Feb. 4. | £6,840. | Water supply. | £3,560 sanctioned, work completed. |
| Chesterfield Boro' | May 21. | £1,522. | Construction of sewer along Greendale Avenue | Loan sanctioned. Work completed. |
| Chesterfield R.D. | May 22. | £1,855 | Enlargement of Hollingwood No. 1 sewage disposal works. | Work carried out. |
| Bolsover U.D. | July 7. | £10,000 | Water Supply. | £2,250 sanctioned for new mains and chlorinator. Other works abandoned in favour of new Whaley scheme. |
| Ilkeston Boro' | Sept. 4. | £11,962. | Improvements to Market Place area water supply | Mains carried out. Water Tower abandoned. |
| Shardlow R.D. | Sept. 22. | £41,250. | Water supply to Ockbrook, Draycott, Elvaston, Shardlow, Aston, Chellaston and Brington. | Loan sanctioned. Work completed. |
| Chesterfield R.D. | Sept. 23. | £15,439 | Improvements to water supplies of many Parishes. | Loans sanctioned and works completed. |
| Chesterfield R.D. | Oct. 13.. | £90,913. | Sewerage and sewage disposal of Staveley, Brimington, etc. | Work carried out. |
| Ashbourne U.D. | Oct. 15. | £1,500. | Water supply. Bore-hole at Ednaston. | Work carried out but abandoned. New bore-hole made at Rodsley. |

| <i>District.</i> | <i>Date of Inquiry.</i> | <i>Amount of Loan.</i> | <i>Purpose.</i> | <i>Result of Inquiry.</i> |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| Belper R.D. | Nov. 3. | £1,220. | Re-modelling of Holbrook Sewage Works. | Work carried out. |
| Blackwell R.D. | Nov. 4. | £7,897. | Sewerage of Langwith area. | Work carried out. |
| Ripley and Heanor U.D's. | Dec. 15. | £5,217. | Waingroves sewage. | Work carried out. |
| 1926. | | | | |
| Belper U.D. | Mar. 4. | £11,500. | Water Supply. | Loan sanctioned. Work carried out |
| Clowne R.D. | Mar. 24. | £4,750. | Barlborough Water Supply. | Work completed. |
| Shardlow R.D. | July 8. | £9,070. | Sewerage and sewage disposal for Chaddesden. | Work carried out. |
| Bolsover U.D. | July 23. | £3,450. | Waterworks for Whaley. | Work completed. |
| Belper R.D. | Aug. 18. | £22,920. | Sewerage and sewage disposal for Crich, Fritehley, Crich Carr and Whatstandwell. | Work carried out. |
| Chesterfield R.D. | Sept. 14. | £13,500. | Water Supply. | Loan increased to £17,000 Work completed. |
| Shardlow R.D. | Oct. 27. | £11,200. | Water supply for Melbourne. | Work carried out. |
| Clay Cross U.D. | Oct. 28. | £17,750. | Water Supply. | £2,250 sanctioned for borehole. |
| Shardlow R.D. | Dec. 17. | £10,666. | Water supply for Sandiacre. | Loan sanctioned. Work completed. |
| 1927. | | | | |
| Glossop Dale R.D. | March 10. | £28,000. | Sewerage and sewage disposal for Charlesworth and Chisworth. | Scheme not approved by Ministry of Health. |
| Glossop Dale R.D. | March 10. | £9,250. | Water supply for Charlesworth. | Work carried out. |
| Blackwell R.D. | April 20. | £7,750. | Sewerage and sewage disposal of Scarelliffe and Hillstown. | Work carried out. |
| Chapel R.D. | May 19. | £1,750. | Sewerage and sewage disposal of Dove Holes. | Work carried out. |
| Chesterfield R.D. | May 26. | £3,495. | Sewerage and sewage disposal of Williamthorpe. | Work carried out. |
| Chesterfield R.D. | May 27. | £3,833. | Sewerage at Morton. | Work carried out. |
| Glossop Dale R.D. | June 23. | £5,400. | Marple Bridge Sewerage. | £2,700 sanctioned. Work completed. |

| <i>District.</i> | <i>Date of Inquiry.</i> | <i>Amount of Loan.</i> | <i>Purpose.</i> | <i>Result of Inquiry.</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| Ashbourne U.D. | Aug. 3. | £19,330. | Water supply from Rodsley. | Work carried out. |
| Bonsall U.D. | Sept. 23. | £575. | Water supply to Slaley. | Scheme not sanctioned. |
| Chesterfield Boro' | Nov. 7. | £6,600. | Barbrook water scheme. | Loan sanctioned. Work completed. |
| Baslow U.D. | Nov. 9. | £3,000. | Water supply. | Waterworks purchased. |
| 1928. | | | | |
| Shardlow R.D. | April 27. | £1,800. | Spondon sewage works. | Enlargement carried out. |
| Chapel R.D. | May 8. | £14,500. | Water supply of Chapel, Chinley, Bugsworth and Brownside. | Work completed. |
| Belper R.D. | May 10. | £9,700. | Smalley sewage works. | Works carried out. |
| Chapel R.D. | June 28. | £3,750. | Hartington sewage disposal. | Not yet Sanctioned. |
| Chapel R.D. | June 28. | £522. | Scwerage at Hope. | Scheme not sanctioned. |
| Bolsover U.D. | Sept. 25. | £7,990. | Water supply works. | £2,685 sanctioned —excess expenditure on Whaley scheme. |
| Repton R.D. | Sept. 26. | £20,600. | Mickleover sewage. | Work in hand. |
| Belper R.D. | Nov. 7. | £13,400. | Allestree, Quarn-don, and Mark-eaton sewage. | Work carried out. . |
| 1929. | | | | |
| Chesterfield R.D. | Feb. 1. | £6,058. | Sewage disposal for Shirland, Higham, New Higham and Hallfield Gate. | Work carried out. |
| Heage U. | Feb. 12. | £19,000. | Sewage disposal for Heage, Upper Heage, Nether Heage, Amber-gate and Saw Mills. | Work in progress. |
| Blackwell R.D. | April 16. | £155,577. | Water supply for all the Rural District. | Work in progress. |
| Shardlow R. | June 18. | £15,280. | Sewage disposal for Chellaston. | Work carried out. |
| Bolsover U.D. | June 21. | £5,000. | Conversion of privies to water closets. | Work in progress. |
| Chesterfield R.D. | July 9. | £1,874. | Sewage disposal works at Hackenthorpe. | Work carried out. |

| <i>District.</i> | <i>Date of Inquiry.</i> | <i>Amount of Loan.</i> | <i>Purpose.</i> | <i>Result of Inquiry.</i> |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| Chapel R. | Aug. 13. | £6,196. | Water scheme for additional supply to Harpur Hill. | Work in progress. |
| Shardlow R. | Sept. 10. | £15,235. | Sewage disposal for West Hallam. | Work in progress. |
| Hartshorne and Seals R.D. | Sept. 24. | £2,319. | Water supply for Woodville and Overseale. | Work in progress. |
| Bakewell R.D. | Nov. 5. | £3,700. | Water supply for Eyam. (Excess expenditure.) | Sanctioned. |
| Bakewell R.D. | Nov. 6. | £14,000. | Water supply for Hathersage and Outseats. | Sanctioned. |
| Chapel R. | Nov. 7. | £3,150. | Water supply for Wormhill and Peak Dale. | Scheme approved. Tenders being obtained. |

The following are details of the Ministry of Health Inquiries held during the year 1930 :—

Alvaston and Boulton Urban. SEWERAGE. The U.D.C. applied to the Ministry of Health for sanction to a loan of £15,779 for the purpose of laying sewers in their district, and an Inquiry was held on 14th February, 1930.

Two schemes were proposed, one the sewerage of Alvaston Street, the other the provision of sewers in Boulton Lane and Chellaston—Derby Road—which will enable building development to take place over an area of about 200 acres. Both these sewers will connect up with the Derby Corporation sewer, as the district is included in the drainage area set out by the Derby Corporation Act, 1901, and the District Council can ask the Derby Corporation to take the sewage into the Corporation sewers up to 12 times the dry weather flow. The Scheme has been sanctioned and the work is in progress.

Ashbourne Urban. REFUSE DESTRUCTOR. The Ministry of Health held an Inquiry on 11th March, 1930, on the application of the U.D.C. for sanction to a loan of £1,275 for the purpose of constructing a refuse destructor in Watery Lane, Ashbourne. The present refuse dump is almost full.

The Inspector holding the Inquiry asked that the Council should consider the question of dumping the refuse on a suitable site, according to the "controlled" system. The system is that every day's tipping of refuse should be covered over with about 6in. to 9in. of soil, or other suitable material, leaving no refuse exposed to the air to cause a smell or attract flies and rats: all tins to be so arranged as to be filled with refuse, thus avoiding cavities in which rats could breed; and the tipping to be done in layers of not more than 6 feet deep. The scheme has been sanctioned and the work is in hand.

Belper Urban. SEWAGE. The Urban District Council applied to the Ministry of Health for sanction to a loan of £22,050 for purposes of laying certain sewers in Shaw Lane and Belper Lane End areas, and extending and improving the existing sewage works. The Inquiry was held on June 26th, 1930.

The scheme includes converting the existing two settling tanks into four tanks, providing two additional detritus tanks, three additional filters, two humus tanks, twelve sludge beds and two storm water tanks. The drainage from the sludge beds will be pumped back for treatment.

The scheme was sanctioned and the work is in progress.

Bolsover Urban District. WELBECK ROAD SEWER. The Ministry of Health held an Inquiry on 13th February, 1930, on the application of the Urban District Council for sanction to a loan of £2,042 for the purpose of laying a new sewer in Welbeck Road, Bolsover, to commence at the Primitive Methodist Church and terminate at a point beyond the junction of Elmton Lane and Welbeck Road. The proposed sewer is to be laid with 9in. glazed stoneware socketted pipes at an even gradient of 1 in 250. This sewer could be further extended north-east along Welbeck Road. The land on either side of this road at this point is a desirable building site, and 87 houses could be erected, each with an assumed frontage of 30 feet. If the new sewer is laid, it will receive sewage from 240 houses, including 87 estimated to be built during the next ten years.

The scheme was not sanctioned by the Ministry of Health, and a revised scheme is to be undertaken out of rates.

Chesterfield Borough. SEWAGE. The Ministry of Health held an Inquiry on the 23rd October, 1930, on the application of the Borough Council for sanction to a loan of £39,000 for works of sewage disposal.

Up to 1926, the sewage was disposed of at four separate outfalls. In that year the new sewage works at Whittington were constructed to deal with the whole of the sewage at one outfall. These works were designed on the "Bio-Aeration" (Activated Sludge) principle by Mr. Haworth, of Sheffield, and were to have consisted of four aeration units, but, owing to the sewage being assumed to be "domestic" sewage, with little trade waste, it was decided to construct three aeration units only, and add another unit when necessary.

It has been found that the efficiency of units is impaired (especially in dry weather) by the large quantity of trade waste entering the sewers. This trade waste has now been estimated to be 550,000 gallons in a total dry weather flow of 1,700,000 gallons per day.

The present three units can effectively deal with 1,125,000 gallons per day constantly, and sometimes more than this quantity, but at times the excess effluent from the preliminary settling tanks

effluent has had to be chlorinated and passed direct to the river. This tank effluent amounts at times to about 500,000 gallons per day. The existing works cost £74,000, not including main extension sewers. More sludge beds were added at a later date.

The scheme now proposed comprises another bio-aeration unit somewhat larger than any of the existing units, also three sludge digestion tanks to reduce the quantity of sludge to be dealt with in the beds, and to convert the sludge from being acid fermentive to alkaline fermentive. In this latter state the Engineer stated that the sludge would not give off offensive smells. A large number of extra sludge drying beds will be provided, partly to increase the bed area and partly to reinstate several sludge beds which now stand on the site of the proposed aeration unit. Sludge will be pumped to the digestion tanks, whence the converted sludge will gravitate to sludge drying beds. The supernatant water will be taken back to the detritus tanks for re-treatment.

The length of channels in the new aeration unit will be about one mile, and the sewage will take an hour to complete the journey, the agitation and movement being by paddle wheels, as at present.

The capacity of the sludge digestion tanks will be approximately 1½ million gallons, the total area of all sludge drying beds being equal to one square yard to every four persons included in the drainage area.

It was explained that the bio-aeration process is simply that which occurs in the natural purification of a river, but carried out artificially with sewage, in long channels, the agitation being effected by means of paddle wheels. In short, it is "intensified purification of a river produced artificially."

It has been found that the existing three detritus tanks of one hour's flow, the eight preliminary settling tanks of four hours' flow, and the fifteen final settling tanks (humus) of six hours' flow, will be sufficient for the proposed extra aeration unit.

The Ministry of Health have sanctioned the loan and tenders are being invited for the work.

Heanor Urban. SEWAGE. The Ministry of Health held an Inquiry on the 12th August, 1930, into the application by the Urban District Council for sanction to a loan of £66,000 for the purposes of sewerage and sewage disposal at Heanor.

The scheme deals with the sewage at present treated separately at Loscoe, Woodend, Langley Mill, and Commonside.

With the exception of Commonside, the existing works are worn out and constantly need attention.

All the sewage from the above places will be taken to Langley Mill and adequate works provided there.

The present dry weather flow is 353,357 gallons per day, and the works have been designed to deal with 424,339 gallons per day. the trade waste amounts to 130,411 gallons per day.

Separation of the storm water takes place at the works at three times the dry weather flow. The existing two shallow lagoons will be used as storm water tanks.

The new works will consist of four detritus tanks, having a capacity of 11,587. gallons, five settling tanks 346,720 gallons capacity ; ten filters 6 feet deep, 12,328 cubic yards (45 gallons per cubic yard) ; two humus tanks, 92,800 gallons, and thirty-four sludge beds, from which the drainage will be returned for re-treatment. A Pump House will be provided for lifting these wags.

The scheme was sanctioned by the Ministry and the work is in progress.

Ilkeston Borough. An Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health on the 18th September, 1930, into the application by the Borough Council for sanction to borrow £57,000 for purposes of constructing new and additional outfall sewers and a new storm overflow to the River Erewash, and also for the enlargement of the sewage disposal works by approximately 50%. The estimated cost of this work is £47,000.

The remaining £10,000 is for the purpose of washing the media in the existing bacteria beds and providing new media to replace wastage, and the renewals of existing machinery.

The scheme has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Health.

Ilkeston and Heanor Water Board. The Ministry of Health held an enquiry at Heanor on the 5th December, 1930, on the application of the Water Board for sanction to a loan of £76,986 for the purpose of water supply.

The Board supplies water to Ilkeston and Heanor, also certain parts of Ripley.

The proposals of the Board are to instal a set of Diesel Engine Pumps in a new engine house, provide further water softening plant, construct an additional rising main to Chadwick Nick Reservoir, and an extra gravitation main to the Codnor Reservoir.

It is understood that Ilkeston Borough Council and Heanor Urban District Council propose to increase the storage capacity of their respective service reservoirs to provide for a three days' supply.

If no grant is obtained from the Unemployment Grants Committee, the Board did not propose to carry out the scheme at present.

Strong opposition was raised against the scheme on account of the cost, as both Ilkeston and Heanor have recently applied for large loans for sewage disposal purposes.

The Board's representatives stated that the present engines will require replacing in about four years' time.

The intention is to use the old steam engine pumps while they are satisfactory and use the new plant as a stand-by.

It was suggested by the opposition that electrical pumps be provided instead of Diesel engined pumps, and that, instead of a new gravitation main from Chadwick Nick to Codnor, "by-passes" be laid at the points on the main where leakages occur owing to subsidence.

The opposition also maintained that as the existing rising main had given little trouble it should not be necessary to lay a duplicate rising main.

The Ministry of Health has approved of the scheme generally, and the work is in hand.

Matlock Urban. SEWERAGE. An Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health on April 2nd, 1930, into the application of this Urban District Council for sanction to borrow £41,500 for purposes of extending the sewers of the district and connecting up certain drainage with existing sewers.

The proposed scheme includes the sewerage of Matlock Moor, Lumsdale, Tansley, Matlock Cliff, Astor Lane, and Derby Road, Cromford, and the connecting up of properties in the Main Road, Matlock, and the Parade, Matlock Bath. The last two-mentioned properties include about 168 houses which at present drain into the River Derwent. The small sewage works at Tansley would be abandoned. The sewerage of Riber was left out of the scheme owing to the cost. The loan has been sanctioned and the work is in progress.

Bakewell Rural. GREAT LONGSTONE SEWAGE. An Inquiry was held on June 27th, 1930, by the Ministry of Health into the application of this Rural District Council for sanction to a loan of £5,000 for purposes of sewerage and sewage disposal for Great Longstone. At present, most of the sewers are rubble, and the only treatment of the sewage is the removal of the detritus in a catchpit. It is proposed to lay new sewers in place of the rubble sewers and construct a detritus tank, two settling tanks, a filter, and humus tank, together with a set of sludge beds. The scheme has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Health and the work is being proceeded with.

Chapel-en-le-Frith Rural. CHINLEY, BUGSWORTH, AND BROWNSIDE WATER. The Ministry of Health held an Inquiry on January 7th, 1930, on the application of this District Council to borrow £7,800 for the purpose of collecting the water from the Rainside Spring on Combs Moss, and piping it to a reservoir now in course of construction. The minimum flow of this spring was on July 9th, 1929, when the yield was 43,200 gallons per day. The scheme has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Health.

EDALE WATER. The Ministry of Health held an Inquiry on July 29th, 1930, on the application of this District Council for sanction to a loan of £1,120 for the purpose of water supply to Edale. The present supply is received from the London, Midland and Scottish Railway Company, and the Council propose to purchase the waterworks and extend the present pipe up to a spring and provide fire hydrants. The spring would be tapped before the water issues from the surface. The yield of the spring in 1927 was 28,000 gallons per hour. A storage tank would be constructed later, if needed. The sanction of the Ministry of Health has been obtained to the scheme.

Hartshorne and Seals Rural. **OVERSEAL SEWAGE.** This District Council applied to the Ministry of Health for sanction to borrow £11,550 for works of sewerage and sewage disposal at Overseal. The Inquiry was held on May 29th, 1930. The scheme provides for re-sewering most of the village and picking up the drainage from the new houses on the Burton Road. The site for the new sewage works is to the south of Lullington Road. There will be a pumping station at Gorsey Leys. The existing sewage works for the Shortheath area will be re-modelled and a filter provided. The new main sewage works will consist of two detritus tanks, two settling tanks, a storm water tank, two circular filters, and two humus tanks. The scheme has been sanctioned and the work is in progress.

Repton Rural. **REPTON SEWAGE WORKS.** The Ministry of Health held an Inquiry on December 2nd, 1930, on the application of this District Council for sanction to a loan of £5,050 for extending the sewage disposal works at Repton and improving the pumping arrangements. The scheme provides for an additional storm water tank, an additional circular filter, and two humus tanks at the sewage works, and for the installation of automatic electric pumps in duplicate at the pumping station, together with two detritus tanks, and for constructing an additional rising main from the pumps to the sewage works. It is also proposed to lay a length of 6" sewer to the group of houses known as Mount Pleasant, as various nuisances in connection with the houses cannot be remedied until a sewer is provided. The installation of improved pumping machinery will prevent the storm overflow at the pumping station coming into action too early. The pumps will be capable of delivering six times the dry weather flow to the works. The sludge bed accommodation is now being enlarged and improved at the suggestion of my Department. The scheme has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Health.

Shardlow Rural. **STANLEY SEWERAGE.** The Rural District Council have applied for a loan of £3,300 for the purpose of seweraging part of Stanley Parish known as "Klondike," and Sough Lane area, and the Inquiry was held on March 20th, 1930. At Sough Lane a pumping station will be required to lift the sewage to the sewage works. The loan has been sanctioned and the work is nearly completed.

SHARDLOW SEWAGE. The Ministry of Health held an Inquiry on April 4th, 1930, on the application of this District Council for sanction to a loan of £20,235 for the purpose of sewerage and sewage disposal works for the parish of Shardlow. At present the sewage is connected to an old land drain which discharges into an open ditch about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles before reaching the river. Owing to the water-logged nature of the ground, it was proposed to lay spun-iron pipes and provide two pumping stations—No. 1 near the rectory, fitted with two 3" automatic electric pumps; and No. 2, situated on the Wilne Road, fitted with two 4" automatic electric pumps. There is a small group of about 15 houses which would not be included in the scheme, but, as stated by the Engineer, levels permit of these houses being taken into the present scheme at an additional cost of about £1,000. The disposal works consist of detritus and settling tanks and percolating filters and humus tanks.

This scheme, however, was not approved, as it was suggested that the villages of Weston and Aston should be included in the scheme. A further Inquiry, therefore, was held on October 24th, 1930, for sanction to a loan of £36,042 for the purpose of providing a joint sewage scheme for Shardlow, Weston, and Aston with sewage works at Shardlow and a pumping station at both Weston and Aston. The Corporation of Nottingham desired to join in the scheme so that the sewage from Aston Hall could be dealt with. The Corporation would be responsible for a portion of the loan, amounting to £3,555. The cost of the scheme would be apportioned between the parishes, as follows:—

| | | | | |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|---------|
| Shardlow | ... | ... | ... | £19,862 |
| Weston | ... | ... | ... | £5,325 |
| Aston | ... | ... | ... | £10,855 |

The scheme would provide for a population of 7,285.

Considerable opposition was made by Weston inhabitants against the inclusion of that parish, partly on account of cost and partly on account of the scheme dealing only with that portion of the parish lying north of the railway. No opposition was offered by Shardlow and Aston.

The scheme was sanctioned except so far as regards Weston.

BREADSALL SEWAGE. The Rural District Council proposes to provide a sewerage system and sewage disposal works for the village of Breadsall, and an Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health on April 29th, 1930, for sanction to borrow £11,750 for this purpose. In the area to be dealt with there are three watersheds—one portion will drain to Derby Corporation sewers, another to Little Eaton sewage works, and the third to new sewage works to be provided on a site opposite Breadsall Canal Bridge, next to the railway, on the west side of the main road. As an alternative, the whole of the sewage could be pumped to Little Eaton sewage works, but the works would have to be doubled. The sanction of the Ministry of Health has been obtained and the work is in progress.

RISLEY SEWERAGE. An Inquiry was held by the Ministry of Health into the application of the Rural District Council for sanction to a loan of £2,250 for the purpose of extending the sewers in Rushby Lane and Main Road. The sewers will be connected to the Sandiacre sewerage system. The scheme will do away with several cesspools in an area where building development is taking place. The sanction of the Ministry of Health to the scheme was obtained and the work has been completed.

SCHOOLS.

Infectious Diseases in Schools.—Inter-notification between the teachers, the local medical officers of health and the Central Office has made it possible to keep a close watch on the occurrence of infectious diseases in the schools. The Assistant Medical Officers investigate, in co-operation with the Local Medical Officers of Health, and give advice to the teachers and, where necessary, exclude children to prevent the spread of infection. The following table shows the number of children examined for this purpose during the year :—

| | | | |
|----------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Diphtheria | ... | ... | 3,061 |
| Smallpox | ... | ... | 2 |
| Scarlet Fever | ... | ... | 771 |
| Other Diseases | ... | ... | 59 |
| | | | — |
| | | | 3,893 |

The rules adopted in this County as to the exclusion from the closure of schools on account of infectious or contagious disease are based upon the revised Memorandum on the Ministry of Health and the Board of Education. Particulars with regard to these rules and the regulation with regard to medical inspection of school children are issued in the form of a booklet to all teachers and others concerned.

The following Table gives information as to the procedure usually adopted in case of the infectious diseases mentioned therein :—

| Disease. | Exclusion of Infected Child. | Exclusion of Children living in infected houses. |
|----------------|---|--|
| Scarlet Fever. | <p>(1) If treated in hospital until two weeks after date of discharge from hospital or longer, if the Medical Officer of Health so certifies.</p> <p>(2) If treated at home until two weeks after the date of disinfection of house, or longer if the Medical Officer of Health requires.</p> | <p>(1) Until one complete week after the house has been disinfected subsequent to removal of patient.</p> <p>(2) Until one week after disinfection of house.</p> |

| Disease. | Exclusion of Infected Child. | Exclusion of Children living in infected houses. |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Diphtheria. | (1) If treated in hospital until two or three weeks or longer after date of discharge from hospital at the discretion of the Medical Officer of Health. (2) If treated at home, until two or three weeks or longer after disinfection of house, at the discretion of the Medical Officer of Health. | (1) Until two weeks after disinfection of house or such other period as the Medical Officer of Health determines. A negative swab should be obtained. (2) Until ten days after disinfection of house, or such other period as the Medical Officer of Health determines. A negative swab should be obtained. |
| Small-pox. | (1) Until after discharge from hospital. (2) If treated at home, until certified free to attend school. | (1) Until 16 days after disinfection of the house subsequent to removal of patient, or until certified free to attend school. (2) Until certified free to attend school. |
| Enteric (Typhoid) Fever. | (1) Until after discharge from hospital. (2) If treated at home, until certified free to attend school. | Children coming from houses in which cases of enteric fever have occurred need not, as a rule, be excluded. |
| Erysipelas. | As for Enteric. | As for Enteric. |
| Measles and German Measles. | Three weeks from date of appearance of rash or such longer period as the medical attendant certifies. If the complaint is definitely known to have been "German Measles" exclusion for one week from the date of appearance of rash is usually sufficient. | Infants—All infants to be excluded for three weeks from date of onset of last case in house. Seniors—Children who have not already had the disease must be excluded as in case of infants. Children who have had the disease need not be excluded unless Medical Officer of Health or Medical Attendant requires. |
| Dysentery. | Until certified free to attend school. | Until certified free to attend school. |
| Whooping Cough. | Six weeks, or as long as the cough with whoop continues. | Infants — Children in infant schools to be excluded for six weeks from date of onset of last case, or as long as the cough continues; or three weeks from date of last exposure to infection. Seniors—Children who have not had the disease to be excluded as in case of infants. Children who have had the disease need not be excluded. |
| Chicken-pox. | Three weeks or until all scabs have disappeared. | Infants — Children in infant schools to be excluded for three weeks from date of last exposure to infection. Seniors—Children who have not already had the disease to be excluded as in the case of infants. Children who have had the disease need not be excluded. |

| Disease. | Exclusion of Infected Child. | Exclusion of Children living in infected houses. |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Mumps. | One week after the subsidence of the swelling. | Owing to the long incubation period exclusion from school involves considerable interference with school work. In view of this fact and of the absence of danger to life, the exclusion may be confined to the patient. |
| Cerebro-spinal Fever. | Three months or longer. | Three weeks. |
| Acute Poliomyelitis. | Six weeks or longer. | Three weeks or longer. |
| Encephalitis Lethargica. | Mild or abortive attack—Six weeks or longer. Fully developed attack — Six months or longer. | Until three weeks after isolation of patient. |

Children suffering from any of the following contagious diseases are excluded from school, and the fact notified at once to the County School Medical Officer.

"Contacts" of the children affected need not be excluded.

| Disease. | Description. | Period of Exclusion of Infected Child. |
|----------------------|--|--|
| Ringworm. | (a) Head—Usually causes bald or scaly patches with raised edges, and short broken hairs at edge. (b) Body—Red rings with raised edges, enclosing an area of scaly skin. | 14 days after X-ray treatment children are excluded till the hair ceases to fall out and the head is free from infection, as a rule 3 to 6 weeks. Other cases of ringworm are not excluded but children must wear caps of washable material as distinct from ordinary headgear. This cap must not be taken off whilst in school. |
| Scabies or Itch. | A very irritable eruption usually commencing in webs of fingers or on wrists as small pimples going on to pustules or scabs. | Till all pimples and itching have disappeared. |
| Impetigo. | Blisters, which soon turn into sores, on which raised crusts form, usually round the mouth, but any part of the body may be affected. | Till all sores are healed. |
| Purulent Ophthalmia. | Copious discharge of "matter" from eyes with swelling of the eyelids. The disease is most catching, and a patient must not be allowed to use towels used by other children. | Till all discharge from eyes has ceased. |

The number of schools closed during the year on account of infectious diseases is given in the following Table. It will be seen that there is a slight increase in the number of schools closed as compared with the previous year. Two schools were closed by the School Medical Officer, and 20 by the Local Sanitary Authority, compared with a total of 14 schools closed during 1929. It must not be lost sight of that in exceptional cases only is it necessary to close a school in the interests of public health.

TABLE XXXIII.

| Year | No. of Schools or Departments closed. | No. Closed by School Med. Officer. | No. Closed by Sanitary Authority. | REASON FOR CLOSURE. | | | | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|--------|
| | | | | Influenza. | Measles. | Whooping Cough. | Chicken Pox. | Scarlet Fever. | Diphtheria. | Mumps. |
| 1918 | 463 | 153 | 310 | 394 | 25 | 20 | 9 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| 1919 | 70 | 28 | 42 | 28 | 32 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| 1920 | 60 | 24 | 36 | 1 | 44 | 1 | — | 3 | 10 | — |
| 1921 | 59 | 19 | 40 | 39 | 2 | 7 | — | 4 | 6 | 1 |
| 1922 | 44 | 27 | 17 | 11 | 22 | 5 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| 1923 | 42 | 23 | 19 | 2 | 21 | 6 | 1 | 5 | — | 2 |
| 1924 | 32 | 14 | 18 | 3 | 17 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 1925 | 52 | 10 | 42 | 11 | 33 | 6 | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 1926 | 14 | 1 | 13 | — | 8 | 3 | — | 2 | .1 | — |
| 1927 | 128 | 16 | 112 | 100 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 1928 | 19 | 3 | 16 | — | 15 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — |
| 1929 | 14 | 2 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | — |
| 1930 | 22 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 5 | — | — |
| | | | | | | | | | | 2 |

SCHOOL SANITATION.

During the year, special enquiry was made into the sanitation of all schools in the County area, and, through the courtesy of School Correspondents and Head Teachers, I was able to obtain,

for inclusion in this report, particulars with regard to the sanitation of 373 out of the 377 elementary schools. The following summary shows at a glance the position as revealed by the inquiry:—

TABLE XXXIV

| | <i>Details</i> | | | <i>No. of Schools.</i> |
|--|---|-----|-----|------------------------|
| 1. WATER SUPPLY. | { Public | ... | ... | 282 |
| | Pump from well | ... | ... | 54 |
| | Other sources | ... | ... | 47 |
| 2. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. | { W.Cs. with separate flushing cisterns ... | ... | 166 | |
| | W.Cs. with automatic flushing cisterns ... | ... | 48 | |
| | Pail Closets | ... | 145 | |
| | Privy-middens | ... | 25 | |
| 3. DRAINS connected to public sewer... | ... | ... | 263 | |
| | { Number with Bins | ... | 221 | |
| | Number with Ash-pits | ... | 128 | |
| | Number emptied daily | ... | 6 | |
| | Number emptied weekly or fortnightly ... | ... | 183 | |
| 4. DISPOSAL OF ASHES AND REFUSE. | Number emptied 3-weekly or monthly ... | ... | 10 | |
| | Number emptied every two months ... | ... | 2 | |
| | Number emptied quarterly | ... | 11 | |
| | Number emptied every 4 or 6 months... | ... | 11 | |
| | Number emptied annually | ... | 6 | |
| | Number emptied as required | ... | 111 | |
| | Number where refuse burned | ... | 1 | |
| 5. HEATING. | { By low pressure hot water | ... | 259 | |
| | By high pressure hot water | ... | 39 | |
| | By open fires | ... | 141 | |
| | By slow combustion stoves | ... | 49 | |
| 6. LAVATORY ACCOMMODATION. | { Lavatory troughs | ... | 176 | |
| | Separate wash-basins | ... | 173 | |
| | Portable basins... | ... | 45 | |
| 7. PLAYGROUNDS. | { No. with tarmacadam | ... | 251 | |
| | No. with gravel | ... | 86 | |
| | No. otherwise | ... | 99 | |
| 8. CLOAKROOM ACCOMMODATION | { No. where accommodation is sufficient | ... | 317 | |
| 9. VENTILATION. | { No. with hopper windows | ... | 245 | |
| | No. with satisfactory ventilation | ... | 212 | |

HOUSING.

519 houses were inspected by the County Health Department Officials in the Parish of Shirebrook during the year 1930.

Tables XXXV. and XXXV (a) show the work done in the various districts of the County during the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

Eight licences for the production of Grade "A" milk were issued during 1930 under the Milk and Dairies Amendment Act, 1922.

One Grade "A" licensee is now producing Grade "A" (certified T.T.).

MILK & DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1915 AND TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.—The procedure set out in the Survey Report for 1925 has again been followed during the year. The work done during the year under the Act and Order is set out below :—

| | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order | ... | ... | ... | 376 |
| No. with advanced tuberculosis | ... | | | 309 |
| No. with tuberculosis, but not advanced | | | | 62 |
| No. not tuberculous | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Milk samples examined | ... | ... | ... | 823 |
| ,, found positive on direct examination | ... | ... | | 40 |
| ,, found positive on inoculation | | | | 91 |
| ,, found negative on inoculation | | | | 692 |

COWSHEDS.

An inspection of a large number of cowsheds has been carried out during 1930 by the two County Sanitary Inspectors, along with the Local Sanitary Inspectors concerned.

The districts where cowsheds have been inspected are :—

Bakewell Urban—the whole.

Matlocks Urban—the whole.

North Darley Urban—the whole.

Wirksworth Urban—practically all.

Ashbourne Rural—Hollington, Longford and Brailsford parishes only.

Bakewell Rural—approximately half the total number.

Belper Rural—portion only.

The total number of sheds inspected is 727, concerning 387 farms.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

TABLE XXXV.

HORSE, 1930

S. B. BOYD

S. B. BOYD

S. B. BOYD

S. B. BOYD, 1930

RURAL DISTRICTS

TABLE XXXV—*continued*

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The method adopted has been to visit the farms with the Local Sanitary Inspector and obtain full details of the existing conditions, enter them on a printed card, using one card for each shed, and to offer any suggestions to the cowkeeper and the Sanitary Inspector as to what is required to put the sheds, dairy, etc., into a satisfactory state. The Local Sanitary Inspector is then supplied with the inspection cards, duly filled in, including any suggestions which may help him in serving the necessary notices.

A statement of the County Standards for Dairies and Cowsheds and the care to be taken in milking has been given to each of the Inspectors concerned for their guidance, together with blue prints shewing various ways of planning new cowsheds and suggestions for adapting old ones to present requirements. A copy of the Standards adopted by the County Council is given below:—

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.

Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

COUNTY STANDARD OF ADMINISTRATION.

The production of Clean Milk necessitates strict attention to the following points:—

Cleanliness of Cattle.

1. Cows must be kept clean, especially the flanks and the udders.
2. Not more than half-an-hour before milking, the cows' flanks should be groomed with a clean damp brush till they show no visible signs of dirt.
3. The udders and teats must be washed with clean warm water and wiped with a clean moist cloth before milking: these cloths to be used for the udders only, and never for the flanks.
4. Long hairs on the flanks and udders to be clipped.

Milking.

1. Wet milking should not be permitted.
2. Milkers should wash their hands and fore-arms before milking and also during milking should they become soiled.
3. Clean, washable overalls (jackets and "split" aprons) and caps should be worn by milkers during milking.
4. Milking stools must be washed and kept clean, otherwise the hands of the milkers will become soiled.
5. The foremilk should be milked into a separate vessel and discarded.

6. The use of hooded pails is strongly recommended, or, as a substitute, fix a clean straining cloth over the pail and allow the milk to pass through it during milking.

N.B.—Straining is not necessary if milk is cleanly produced. Straining takes out the visible dirt only, but does not remove the bacteria on which milk is judged. If a strainer is used, it is essential that it should be perfectly clean.

Care of Milk after Milking.

1. Bacteria rapidly multiply in warm milk, therefore it is essential to cool milk immediately. Milk should be kept in a covered vessel until the milking is finished, when it should be at once cooled.

2. The milk, after cooling, should be kept cool by allowing the covered churn to stand in cold water until the milk is sent away.

3. Immediately after use, all pails, churns, etc., should be thoroughly washed out with clean cold water, then scalded with steam or boiling water and turned upside down to drain. The vessels should *not* be wiped out with a cloth after scalding.

DAIRY.

Where Milk is stored in a Dairy, a separate dairy wash-house should be provided. The construction of a division wall across the existing dairy usually answers this purpose, providing light and ventilation to both places is available. The division wall should be constructed of bricks faced with cement and sand to a smooth surface, or concrete partition slabs. A doorway should be provided in the division wall for access from the dairy to the dairy wash-house. The dairy should be entered from outside.

The dairy and dairy wash-house must have no direct communication with any other room.

In cases where no Milk is stored during the day, a combined dairy and dairy wash-house would be sufficient.

Hot water, where possible, should be piped into the dairy wash-house from an outside boiler or a copper fired from the outside, or from the back boiler of a kitchen fire-range. A large deep glazed stoneware or galvanised iron sink should be provided, with a suitably-trapped waste-pipe (fitted with cleansing screw) discharging over a properly-trapped outside gully connected to the drainage system.

Where possible, both hot and cold water should be laid on to taps over the sink.

The dairy should be constructed as far as possible in such a position as not to receive the direct rays of the sun.

Walls.

The walls should be of brick rendered with cement and sand to a smooth surface, or concrete slabs.

Floor.

To be of cement concrete trowelled to a smooth surface and rounded off at all angles, and laid to a suitable gradient to discharge on to the outside gulley.

Roof.

The roof should be covered with slates, tiles, or asbestos sheeting, and the underside should be underdrawn in the case of slating or tiling or boarded with T. & G. boarding so as to be dust-proof.

Light and Ventilation.

The dairy should be efficiently lighted and ventilated by means of windows and air grates. Source of ventilation should be protected by fine mesh gauze.

Benching.

Instead of benching, it is suggested that galvanized iron tubing should be used. A couple of such rails above the floor could hold the inverted churns, and two more rails above these could be placed in a similar manner for the pails, lids, etc. No wooden benching or table should be used in a dairy.

The dairy should not be situate near a manure pit, privy, pail closet, or ashpit.

All woodwork (doors, window frames, and boarded ceiling) in a dairy should be painted, and the walls and the ceiling, if plastered, should be limewashed as often as is necessary.

No clothing, litter, or rubbish, or washing utensils for domestic washing should be placed in a dairy or dairy wash-house.

Milk must not be stored in any scullery or living room.

NEW COWSHEDS.

In the case of all new cowsheds to be built, or old sheds being remodelled, the following details are given to assist in the provision of a suitable cowshed :—

Air space. 800 cubic feet per cow.

Lighting. Three square feet of window space per cow. Roof lighting is an advantage, in addition.

Ventilation. This is best provided by forming the lower portion of the wall windows in the form of a glazed hopper, hinged at the bottom, to fall inwards. Outlets can be formed by raised ridge tiles.

The object is to provide a change of air in the shed without draught.

Holes in walls are draughty unless a deflection board is fixed on the inside.

Size (Internal).

| | <i>Single row Cowshed.</i> | <i>Minimum.</i> |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------|
| Feeding passage | | 4' 0" |
| Feeding trough—allow say | | 1' 9" over all |
| Standing from front of trough to heelstone... | ... | 5' 3" |
| Dung channel | | 3' 0" |
| Urine channel | | 0' 6" |
| Milking or rear passage | | 5' 6" |
| <hr/> | | |
| Total minimum width | ... | 20' 0" |
| <hr/> | | |

In the case of a double-row cowshed having two *feeding* passages and one central passage, the minimum width is 34' 0".

For a double-row eowshed having two passages and one central *feeding* passage, the minimum width is 36 feet.

Length. Allow 7 feet for each double stall and 4 feet for each single stall.

Walls should be of brick, stone, or concrete, and the internal surface of the walls to a height of 5' 9" should be rendered in cement to form a dado. This cement face should be tarred.

The low wall, if any, at the head of the feeding troughs, if formed of brick or stone, should be rendered in cement on the trough side.

Wooden walls for new cowsheds should not be permitted.

Windows should allow a minimum of three square feet per eow. The windows are best formed as a glazed hopper, the upper two-thirds of the window being fixed and the lower one-third forming a *glazed* hopper, hinged at the bottom and made to fall inwards. This method of construction tends to prevent down-draught, especially where the walls are thick.

Roof lighting is very good, in addition to the ventilating windows.

Roof. Should be covered with slates or asbestos. Raised ridge tiles provide an extra means of ventilation.

Feeding Troughs should be made of glazed earthenware or concrete, with rounded corners. Where half pipes are used, they should be tilted up at the back and bedded in concrete.

Stall Divisions (Boskins). Should preferably be made of eoncrete or galvanized iron tubing. If formed of wood, the same should be well tarred.

Floors should be formed of some durable and impervious material without joints, such as concrete, finished with a "brush finish." It is advisable to pave the whole of the stall floors up to the troughs. Some cowkeepers object to paving the standings up to the trough, but this practice of complete paving tends to greater cleanliness. At any rate, the stall should be paved at least half way from the heelstone.

The heelstone should not be less than six inches in height.

The dung bench should be three feet wide, with a slight slope to a small urine channel.

Urine Channel of half-round section and about 6" wide. The floor from the heelstone to the rear wall may be formed into one gentle double slope, the urine being allowed to flow along the slight hollow channel formed in the dip of the double slope.

The whole of the floor should have a slight fall to one or more outlets, according to the length of the shed, and formed so as to discharge any liquid on to a properly trapped gully outside, connected to a suitable drain.

Water Supply. If sufficient water is available, it is advisable to have the water laid on to a tap at the head of the urine channel for the purpose of the daily swilling of the floor.

Automatic drinking bowls for the cows are a great asset.

Loft. There should be no loft over the standings for the purpose of "keeping the cows warm." There is no great objection to a proper store place, hay loft, or room over the cowplace provided the floor is properly constructed so that the ceiling of the cowplace can be kept clean and that the air-space is sufficient for the number of cows intended to be housed. A room over a cowshed, however, prevents lighting and ventilation being provided in the roof.

Paving. If the whole yard is not paved, at least a good concrete footpath should be provided for cleanly access to the shed.

Manure Dump. The manure dump should be placed well away from the shed or dairy, and in such a position that the cows do not walk into it.

The dump should have a concrete floor and dwarf walls on three sides. The inner surfaces of the walls should be smooth and free from "pockets."

The liquid from the dump should be capable of being collected for use.

The use of a "throwing out" door in the wall of the cowshed is not satisfactory.

Cesspool. Where a cesspool has to be used to receive the drainage, and the ground where the cesspool is placed has a good slope, a satisfactory method of emptying the cesspool is by means of a 4" pipe (with a controlling valve) laid from the bottom of the cesspool until, with a normal fall, the pipe track comes well above ground. The tank can then be emptied by the valve and pipe straight into a sludge cart without pumping.

A cesspool need not be deep. An oblong or rectangular tank, having a "V" bottom, fitted with a sludge valve similar to a modern sewage disposal works tank, is quite satisfactory.

EXISTING COWSHEDS.

Before an existing cowshed can be considered structurally satisfactory, the following requirements should be attended to :—

Air space. 600 cubic feet per cow should be aimed at, where possible, but slightly less might be allowed where the ventilation and lighting are good.

Lighting and Ventilation can generally be provided by windows—the lower one-third of which is made in the form of a *glazed hoppe*, window, hinged at the bottom to fall inwards. This method, especially where the walls are thick, prevents a draught on to the cows, which would occur if the upper portion were made to open instead of the lower one.

At least $1\frac{1}{2}$ square ft. of window-space per cow should be allowed, but preferably 3 square ft. where possible.

Roof lighting is very satisfactory where it can be adopted.

Where there are existing draught holes in the walls, a deflecting board placed on the inner side of the wall will often prevent draught from the hole.

Where the existing ceiling is low, the loft floor ought to be raised. If this cannot be done, a wooden ventilating shaft might improve the conditions, if carried up through the loft and roof, or, as an alternative, the loft floor-boards should be cut out for a distance of 3 ft. from the wall, over the heads of the cows.

Floors. The material for relaying floors should be as before described.

Where the existing floor is of good stone flags, perhaps levelling or trueing up and cement pointing will make a satisfactory floor.

All drain openings in sheds should be removed to the outside and properly trapped there.

The same remarks apply here as mentioned previously under "New Cowsheds" as to paving the standings, heelstone, channelling, etc.

Where the floors are defective and have to be entirely re-made, and there is a feeding passage but insufficient space behind the cows, it is well to consider the suggestion of putting the troughs up to the wall so as to provide a cleaner milking passage and rear wall surface.

In other cases where the rear passage is narrow, the floor behind the heelstone may be formed in a gentle slope towards the rear wall with a small urine channel formed alongside the base of the wall, discharging over the outside gully, or, the floor may be formed with a double slope as described under the heading of " Floors " in " New Cowsheds."

Walls. The interior surface of existing cowshed walls should, where the surface is uneven, be rendered in cement in the form of a dado about 5' 9" high and the surface smoothed and tarred so that the manure can be easily cleaned off.

Water Supply. (As for new Cowsheds).

Lofts. The same remarks apply as in the case of New Cowsheds. No hen lofts to be permitted.

Paving. The yard surface should be made so that it can be kept reasonably clean. Any defective paving of the footpaths should be made good so as to facilitate cleansing.

Manure Dump. This should not be placed at the door of the cowshed.

Where a " throwing out door " exists, it should be made into a glazed hopper window and the dump removed to a more suitable position.

Where the dump is in the yard, and not enclosed, the dump should be enclosed by dwarf walls, as before mentioned, and have a concrete floor.

It is much more satisfactory if the dump is placed well away from the cowsheds and the dairy.

It is my pleasure to be able to record that the County Sanitary Inspectors were well received by both cowkeepers and the Local Inspectors.

The following is a summary of the conditions found when the inspections were made :—

TABLE XXXVI.

| | Bakewell Urban. (whole.) | North Darley Urban. (whole.) | Matlock Urban. (whole.) | Wirksworth Urban. almost whole. (3 Parishes). | Ashbourne Rural. (3 Parishes). | Bakewell Rural. (half.). | Helps Rural. (portion only) | Total |
|--|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|
| SHED LIGHTING. | | | | | | | | |
| Sufficient ... | 15 | 27 | 13 | 15 | 2 | 211 | 17 | 300 |
| Insufficient ... | 30 | 33 | 44 | 30 | 38 | 137 | 33 | 345 |
| None ... | 8 | 13 | 9 | 1 | 5 | 39 | 7 | 82 |
| SHED VENTILATION. | | | | | | | | |
| Sufficient ... | 29 | 35 | 43 | 30 | 14 | 287 | 53 | 491 |
| Insufficient ... | 22 | 32 | 19 | 14 | 28 | 69 | 4 | 188 |
| None ... | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 31 | — | 48 |
| SHED DRAINAGE. | | | | | | | | |
| Satisfactory ... | 32 | 38 | 45 | 34 | 33 | 321 | 52 | 565 |
| Defective ... | 11 | 25 | 16 | 7 | 12 | 43 | 5 | 119 |
| None ... | 10 | 10 | 5 | 5 | — | 23 | — | 43 |
| SHED PAVING. | | | | | | | | |
| Satisfactory ... | 22 | 30 | 20 | 14 | 12 | 278 | 20 | 396 |
| Defective ... | 31 | 43 | 46 | 32 | 33 | 109 | 37 | 331 |
| STANDING PAVING. | | | | | | | | |
| Satisfactory ... | 26 | 53 | 18 | 16 | 17 | 350 | 23 | 503 |
| Defective ... | 27 | 20 | 48 | 30 | 28 | 37 | 34 | 224 |
| FEEDING TROUGHS. | | | | | | | | |
| Satisfactory ... | 34 | 56 | 62 | 34 | 40 | 302 | 57 | 585 |
| Defective ... | 10 | 13 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 26 | — | 68 |
| None ... | 9 | 4 | — | 2 | — | 59 | — | 74 |
| LOFT OVER. | | | | | | | | |
| None ... | 20 | 29 | 12 | 19 | 23 | 158 | 42 | 303 |
| Yes, Satisfactory ... | 25 | 25 | 43 | 19 | 20 | 229 | 8 | 369 |
| Yes, Unsatisfactory | 8 | 19 | 11 | 8 | 2 | — | 7 | 55 |
| AIR-SPACE when fully occupied according to the number of standings :— | | | | | | | | |
| Over 600 c. f. per cow | 11 | 20 | 17 | 13 | 16 | 127 | 23 | 227 |
| 500-600 ... | 7 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 9 | 52 | 18 | 107 |
| 400-500 ... | 15 | 20 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 69 | 5 | 136 |
| 300-400 ... | 15 | 18 | 28 | 12 | 11 | 109 | 11 | 204 |
| 200-300 ... | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | — | 28 | — | 51 |
| 100-200 ... | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| WATER SUPPLY. | | | | | | | | |
| Public ... | 21 | 42 | 28 | 13 | 23 | 212 | 43 | 382 |
| Well or Spring ... | 13 | 31 | 38 | 29 | 22 | 141 | 14 | 288 |
| Rain water only ... | 19 | — | — | 4 | — | 34 | — | 57 |
| MANURE DUMP. | | | | | | | | |
| Satisfactory ... | 34 | 65 | 46 | 21 | 28 | 325 | 42 | 561 |
| Unsatisfactory ... | 19 | 8 | 20 | 25 | 17 | 62 | 15 | 166 |
| CLEANLINESS OF Cows. | | | | | | | | |
| Clean ... | Out | Out | Out | Out | Out | 307 | Out | — |
| Fair ... | — | — | — | — | — | 57 | — | — |
| Dirty ... | — | — | — | — | — | 23 | — | — |

| | Bakewell Urban (whole). | North Darley Urban (whole). | Matlock Urban (whole). | Wirksworth Urban almost whole. | Ashbourne Rural (3 Parishes). | Bakewell Rural (half). | Belper Rural (portion only) | TOTAL. |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| CLEANLINESS OF SHEDS. | | | | | | | | |
| Clean | 28 | 58 | 26 | 19 | 25 | 233 | 40 | 429 |
| Fair | 17 | 9 | 32 | 12 | 8 | 118 | 17 | 213 |
| Dirty | 8 | 6 | 8 | 15 | 12 | 36 | — | 85 |
| INTERNAL WALLS. | | | | | | | | |
| Needing rendering in cement ... | 30 | 36 | 45 | 38 | — | 89 | 4 | 242 |
| NUMBER OF SHEDS INSPECTED | | | | | | | | |
| ... ... | 53 | 73 | 66 | 46 | 45 | 387 | 57 | 727 |
| DAIRY. | | | | | | | | |
| Satisfactory | 5 | 13 | 7 | 4 | 13 | 100 | 7 | 149 farms. |
| Unsatisfactory | 6 | 11 | 11 | 13 | 5 | 11 | 10 | 67 |
| None | 17 | 17 | 16 | 12 | 4 | 99 | 6 | 171 |
| NUMBER OF FARMS ... | | | | | | | | |
| ... ... | 28 | 41 | 34 | 29 | 22 | 210 | 23 | 387 |

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

TABLE XXXVII.

| <i>Urban Districts.</i> | <i>Number on Register.</i> | <i>Inspec- tions made.</i> | <i>Notices served.</i> | <i>Nuisances abated.</i> |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Alfreton ... | 41 | 362 | 46 | 20 |
| Alvaston & Boulton | 12 | 17 | 2 | 2 |
| Ashbourne ... | 27 | 67 | 12 | 15 |
| Bakewell ... | 29 | 93 | 36 | 7 |
| Baslow ... | 10 | 2 | — | — |
| Belper ... | 42 | 80 | — | 4 |
| Bolsover ... | 52 | 36 | 14 | 16 |
| Bonsall ... | 38 | 85 | 17 | 18 |
| Brampton & Walton | 75 | 114 | — | 19 |
| Buxton (Boro') | 71 | 435 | — | 7 |
| Chesterfield (Boro') | 262 | 212 | 4 | 4 |
| Clay Cross ... | 31 | 38 | 13 | 22 |
| Dronfield ... | 8 | 16 | 2 | 2 |
| Glossop (Boro') | 90 | 561 | 18 | 17 |
| Heage ... | 27 | 30 | — | — |
| Heanor ... | 101 | 58 | 14 | 17 |
| Ilkeston (Boro') | 9 | 24 | — | — |
| Long Eaton | 40 | 102 | 8 | 14 |
| Matlock ... | 166 | 254 | 74 | 54 |
| New Mills ... | 84 | 30 | — | — |
| North Darley | 43 | 75 | 30 | — |
| Ripley ... | 52 | 65 | — | 4 |
| South Darley | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Swadlincote | 55 | 101 | 58 | — |
| Wirksworth | 52 | 82 | 48 | 48 |

| <i>Rural Districts.</i> | <i>Number on Register.</i> | <i>Inspec- tions made.</i> | <i>Notices served.</i> | <i>Nuisances abated.</i> |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Ashbourne ... | 480 | 210 | 60 | 30 |
| Bakewell ... | 463 | 886 | 120 | 448 |
| Basford ... | 21 | 32 | 7 | 7 |
| Belper ... | 373 | 265 | 28 | 73 |
| Blackwell ... | 359 | 410 | 15 | 23 |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith... | 342 | 188 | 102 | 89 |
| Chesterfield ... | 792 | 424 | 240 | 424 |
| Clowne ... | 92 | 192 | 4 | 4 |
| Glossop Dale ... | 60 | 115 | 3 | 3 |
| Hartshorne & Seals | 113 | 185 | 90 | 69 |
| Hayfield ... | 48 | 74 | 1 | 1 |
| Norton ... | 113 | 120 | 53 | 19 |
| Repton ... | 188 | 382 | 8 | 42 |
| Shardlow ... | 376 | 102 | 34 | 34 |
| Sudbury ... | 202 | 220 | — | — |

CLEAN MILK COMPETITIONS.

For a considerable number of years an effort has been made to encourage the production of clean milk by instituting clean milk competitions. These competitions were carried out under the auspices of the County Agricultural Institute and organised by the County Agricultural Organiser, Mr. J. R. Bond, M.Sc., who reports as follows :—

" Clean milk is not the same as cleaned milk, but is the uncontaminated secretion of clean, healthy cows. Having been milked and handled with strict regard to the exclusion of microscopic contamination, it contains no visible sediment, and its bacterial count is so low that it keeps sweet and wholesome for at least three days at ordinary room temperatures, and may be consumed in its most health-giving and nutritive state—untreated and uncooled.

Cleaned milk, on the other hand, may have been rendered free from sediment by filtration or by centrifugal treatment, which also extracts some of the nutritive solids of the product. Such milk may also have had a high bacterial content reduced by heat treatment, commonly called Pasteurisation, thereby retarding the souring which such milk would ordinarily evince within two days after milking. Heat treatment is also detrimental to the nutritive properties of milk.

Much of the milk consumed in the larger centres of population is both clarified and heat-treated before being retailed. The city distributing concerns are equipped for these processes, probably having found them necessary for the satisfactory distribution of such milk as was commonly produced a decade or so ago. During the intervening time, however, great progress has been made in knowledge of the production of clean milk, and this knowledge has been widely disseminated among farmers. There is, therefore, now a large potential supply of milk available which would not require to be treated before distribution, and it is an urgent problem to replace the cleaned milk with the clean quality. The chief obstacle to this goal, however, is the fact that few buyers are prepared to re-organise their business by purchasing and distributing only milk of such purity that it requires no treatment. Clean milk costs more, and must necessarily cost more, at the farm than milk produced under conditions where labour economy is of chief moment.

The milk producer may, as a business man, deem it most profitable to concentrate on the production of cheap milk. The limits to the economies he may effect in the process are set out by the Milk and Dairies Orders and the conditions of his milk contract. If he is determined to produce clean milk, however, he must incur additional expense in labour and otherwise which on commercial principles he must recover in the sale of the superior product.

Mere compliance with the statutory obligations with regard to cleanliness in cowsheds and dairies will not ensure milk of the quality here implied by the word clean. For example, it is not obligatory

to clip the hair off the flanks and udders of the cows or to wash these parts in two waters as a matter of routine before each milking; milking in covered pails, admittedly less convenient to use than open-mouthed vessels, is not compulsory; and it is not obligatory to steam-sterilise all milk utensils twice daily, observing certain principles concerning temperature and time; clean overalls and caps for all milkers are another extra. But even equipment and routine methods may fail to secure low bacterial count and freedom from coliform organisms unless everyone concerned in the process is keen and careful to avoid all possible sources of contamination.

There are now many farmers in this County who have learnt all the above methods and principles of clean milk production and practised them for the limited period of a competition and whilst still optimistic of finding a buyer of clean milk. The fact that not all past competitors continue to practise them in their entirety is because of the regrettable fact that the majority of buyers prefer to buy ordinary milk at a low price and to clarify and pasteurise it.

Another consideration may to some extent affect the large distributor. He buys from a large number of farmers, and the milk of these is mixed in the course of handling at the dépôt, and it is not convenient to keep the milk of individual farmers separate.

The practice of clarifying and pasteurising then allows of the marketing of milk which was not of the highest practicable standard of purity. Treatment at a dépôt near the source, combined with brine cooling, permits of mixed milk being brought into an area from considerable distances, and this may operate unfairly against local producers and stultify the efforts of a local sanitary authority to improve the conditions and methods of production in its area.

In spite of commercial discouragement, the clean milk movement receives considerable support from the producers' side, and the 1930 competitions were very successful both in numbers of entrants and in the standard of performance of the competitors. The methods of conducting the competition have been explained in previous reports, the only change in the past year having been the subdivision of the first year candidates into large and small herds-owners.

The five or six surprise samples of milk were taken from each of the 70 competitors, but detailed inspection of herds, premises and methods by the outside judge was necessarily limited to 21 farms, in respect of which a score card was filled in.

The results of the competition were given in "The Derbyshire Farmer" for September, 1930.

The standard of marking was higher in the County Championship than in the other classes, these competitors having previously attained a certain efficiency in a previous contest. It may be noted that to win in this class, competitors must produce on every occasion milk that is still of certified standard at the end of 24 hours' keeping at such temperatures as prevail in railway parcel vans and offices in the middle of summer.

The Inspecting Judge's remarks are as follows :—

INSPECTING JUDGE'S REPORT.

At the invitation of the Agricultural Organiser, I was privileged to act as Inspecting Judge of the Derbyshire Better Milk Competition, 1930.

A score card was used for judging, the marks being awarded entirely on methods used in milk production, no attention being paid to the type of buildings on the various farms.

Twenty-one farms were judged, ten in the Championship Class, six in the Small Herds Class, and five in the Large Herds Class. In this report the three classes will be considered together.

Management of Cowsheds and Cows. With one or two exceptions, the cowsheds on the farms inspected were anything but model in construction, and were typical of the average cow byre. The sheds were kept in a reasonably clean condition on all the farms.

The fact that milk of very high standard of cleanliness was being produced in these relatively poor cowsheds affords ample proof that model buildings are certainly not essential for the production of high quality milk.

The efficiency of the methods used for cleaning the cows before milking varied considerably from farm to farm. On some of the farms the whole of the hind quarters were thoroughly washed and dried before milking commenced. The importance of washing the udders was thoroughly understood on all the farms visited. In many cases the necessity for maintaining the pails and cloths used for washing the udders in a sanitary condition was overlooked. Clipping the udders, which greatly facilitates the maintenance of cleanliness, especially in winter time, was practised only on a very few farms.

Management of Milk Room and Utensils. On most farms a small dairy used solely for milk was available, and this was invariably kept in a very clean condition. On one or two farms the cooling was done in lean-to sheds with open sides. In such cases the milk is often subjected to contamination from dust particles, and it is highly desirable that they should be boarded in.

Preliminary washing of all utensils was efficiently done on all the farms visited, and in most cases steam was used for sterilising. On a few farms, low pressure boilers and steaming chests were being used. It was interesting to note the large number of farms which were using a farm copper fitted with a steaming chest for sterilising their utensils. Very few of these improvised steaming chests were provided with a thermometer. As steam is of very low efficiency as a sterilising agent until it reaches a temperature of between 205° and 210°F., the time required for efficient sterilisation, in the absence of a thermometer, is very difficult to gauge. Steaming of utensils at 205° to 210° F. for ten minutes is sufficient for

sterilisation of dairy utensils. When there is no thermometer, it is very difficult to specify a time for steaming, as the time taken for the temperature of the steaming chest to reach 205° F. is dependent upon so many factors, and will vary considerably from farm to farm.

On a few of the farms, where boiling water was used for sterilising the utensils, the operation was formed just prior to milking. Such procedure is very advantageous, as there is no time for the multiplication of any bacteria which have not been killed before the next milking.

In several cases the churns were not treated, as it was the impression that these were properly sterilised before leaving the factory. In many cases churns are subjected to very meagre treatment before being returned to the farms, and they should certainly either be sealed or steam-sterilised before being used again.

Milking and subsequent handling of the Milk. On most of the farms the milkers wore overalls. Without exception, the fore milk was discarded and dry-handed milking was practised.

Cooling was general on all the farms. One farm was equipped with a brine cooling outfit, but the majority used ordinary tubular coolers. In some cases the milk was cooled by standing the churns in cold water, and in one case a special ice compartment attached to the inside of the churn lid was used to keep the milk cool overnight. Every effort was made on all the farms to keep the milk cool prior to transportation.

Conclusion. A very high standard of efficiency had been attained on all the farms judged. It was obvious that the competitors and the milkers thoroughly understood their job, and showed a keen personal interest in their work. It is this personal factor which is so important if a high quality article is to be produced.

In conclusion, I should like to thank the Agricultural Organiser and his staff for facilitating my visits to the farms, and the competitors for the courtesy with which I was received.

A. ROWLANDS,
Inspecting Judge.

The clean milk competitions are being continued and extended during the present year, with the following number of entries and prizes :—

| | | Entries. | Prizes. |
|----------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Class A. | County Championship ... | 14 | £10 10 0 |
| B. | Small Herds ... | 13 | 5 5 0 |
| C. | Larger Herds ... | 21 | 7 17 6 |
| D. | Chesterfield Retailers ... | 10 | 7 15 0 |
| | | <hr/> Total ... | <hr/> £31 7 6 |
| | | — | — |

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Mr. John White, F.I.C., the County Analyst, reports on the work carried out under the Act as follows :—

The collection of samples for analysis under the above Act is made by Sampling Officer William Etchells, who is a whole-time Officer, duly appointed by the County Council under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act. In addition, he acts as Official Sampler and Inspector under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926. His work is supervised by me as County Analyst and Agricultural Analyst, and he collects the samples day by day throughout the year. Arrangements are made whereby the County is covered as systematically as possible.

The following is a summary of the work done during the year 1930 :—

| Total Samples analysed. | Percentage adulterated. | Milk samples. | Percentage adulterated. |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| 2093 | 1·3 | 708 | 4·9 |

The average composition of the Milk samples was as follows :—

| Non-fatty solids. | Fat. | Total solids. |
|----------------------|------|------------------|
| 8·80 | 3·65 | 12·45 |

THE PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS.

Under these regulations, the only preservative substances permitted to be added to foodstuffs are Sulphur Dioxide and Benzoic Acid, the addition being controlled by a Schedule stating the maximum amount of each, which may be added to certain specified articles of Food. Any article of Food not included in the Schedule must be sold free from Preservatives.

The whole of the samples of Milk, Butter, Cream, and Margarine were free from Preservatives.

In addition to the articles named in the last paragraph, 312 samples of various materials were specially examined for the presence of Preservatives.

The provisions of these Regulations appear to be well observed by Traders in the County, and no serious infringement of these Regulations was found during the year.

WATER. The Urban and Rural District Councils in the County submit for analysis samples of water, under an arrangement made by the Public Health Committee, whereby they are analysed at nominal fees.

The number of samples received during 1930 was 171.

Samples of Water, Sewage Effluents, etc., are periodically submitted to me on behalf of the Public Health Committee, and general chemical work is undertaken for the various Committees of the County Council, as required.

JOHN WHITE, F.I.C.,
County Analyst.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Notifiable Diseases. The following Table, compiled at the request of the Ministry of Health, shews the incidence of notifiable diseases in the County during the year 1930 :—

TABLE XXXVIII.

| | | Total Cases Notified. | Cases admitted to Hospital. | Deaths. |
|-------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Smallpox | ... | 131 | 125 | — |
| Scarlet Fever | ... | 2,207 | 1,508 | 7 |
| Diphtheria | ... | 1,011 | 778 | 60 |
| Enteric Fever | ... | 26 | 13 | 5 |
| Puerperal Fever | ... | 38 | 25 | 18 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | ... | 92 | 25 | —* |
| Pneumonia | ... | —* | —* | 387 |
| Cerebro-spinal Fever | ... | —* | —* | —* |
| Erysipelas | ... | 272 | —* | —* |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum | ... | 66 | 9 | — |
| Encephalitis Lethargica | ... | 10 | 1 | 18 |
| Measles | ... | —* | —* | 56 |
| Chickenpox | ... | —* | —* | —* |

* No information available.

Further particulars are given in Table XIV, where the number of cases of infectious diseases notified in each Hospital District are set out.

TABLE XXXIX.

Shewing the number of Cases, the number of Deaths given by Registrar-General, the case rate per 1,000 of population and the case mortality per cent from Smallpox, Scarlatina, Diphtheria and Typhoid Fever.

| URBAN DISTRICTS. | SMALLPOX. | | | | SCARLATINA. | | | | DIPHThERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP. | | | | TYPHOID FEVER. | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | No. of Cases. | No. of Deaths. | Case rate per 1,000 of population. | Case mortality per cent. | No. of Cases. | No. of Deaths. | Case rate per 1,000 of population. | Case mortality per cent. | No. of Cases. | No. of Deaths. | Case rate per 1,000 of population. | Case mortality per cent. | No. of Cases. | No. of Deaths. | Case rate per 1,000 of population. | Case mortality per cent. |
| Alfreton ... | 41 | ... 1·89 | ... | ... | 89 | ... 4·11 | ... | ... | 22 | 3 | 1·01 | 13·64 | 2 | ... | .09 | ... |
| Alvaston & Boulton ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | ... 3·89 | ... | ... | 13 | 2 | 5·61 | 15·38 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ashbourne ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 100·00 | 1 | 1 | 2·22 | 100·00 |
| Bakewell ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | ... 1·58 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Baslow ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | ... 3·55 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belper ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... 2·75 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 30 | 25·00 | ... | 1 | ... | 100·00 |
| Bolsover ... | ... | 4 | ... 31 | ... | 56 | 1 4·39 | 1·78 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 50·00 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 50·00 | |
| Bonsall ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |83 | ... | 1 | ... | 83 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Brampton & Walton ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |88 | ... | 1 | ... | 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Buxton (Boro') ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 121 | 1 7·10 | .82 | 80 | 1 | 4·69 | 1·25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chesterfield (Boro') ... | 12 | ... 18 | ... | ... | 265 | ... 4·05 | ... | 169 | 15 | 2·58 | 8·87 | 4 | 1 | .06 | 25·00 | |
| Clay Cross ... | 59 | ... 6·76 | ... | ... | 40 | ... 4·58 | ... | 16 | 1 | 1·83 | 6·25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Dronfield ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... 2·22 | ... | 2 | ... | 44 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Glossop (Boro') ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |76 | ... | 27 | 1 | 1·36 | 3·70 | 2 | ... | 10 | ... | ... |
| Heage ... | 1 | ... 2·27 | ... | ... | 2 | ... 4·54 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2·27 | 100·00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Henor ... | 1 |04 | ... | ... | 70 | 1 3·03 | 1·42 | 8 | ... | .34 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ilkeston (Boro') ... | 1 |03 | ... | ... | 103 | ... 3·09 | ... | 10 | ... | .30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Long Eaton ... | 1 |04 | ... | ... | 121 | ... 5·43 | ... | 6 | ... | .27 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Matlock ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |20 | ... | 23 | 2 | 2·36 | 8·69 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Mills ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... 1·22 | ... | 2 | ... | .22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| North Darley ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 2 2·14 | 22·22 | 8 | ... | 1·90 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Ripley ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |78 | ... | 9 | 1 | .64 | 11·11 | 1 | ... | .07 | ... | ... |
| South Darley ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... 2·96 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Wadlincote ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53 | ... 2·51 | ... | 38 | ... | 1·80 | ... | 1 | ... | .04 | ... | ... |
| Wirksworth ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |23 | ... | 64 | 1 | 1·63 | 1·56 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Urban Districts</i> ... | 120 | ... 0·37 | ... | ... | 1045 | 5 3·24 | .47 | 507 | 31 | 1·57 | 6·11 | 13 | 4 | .04 | 30·77 | |
| RURAL DISTRICTS. | SMALLPOX. | | | | SCARLATINA. | | | | DIPHThERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP. | | | | TYPHOID FEVER. | | | |
| Ashbourne ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... 1·23 | ... | 12 | 2 | 1·14 | 16·66 | 1 | ... | 1·14 | ... | |
| Bakewell ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33 | ... 1·75 | ... | 10 | 1 | .53 | 10·00 | 2 | ... | .10 | ... | |
| Basford ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... 2·25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belper ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 67 | 1 2·64 | 1·49 | 21 | ... | .82 | ... | 1 | ... | .03 | ... | ... |
| Blackwell ... | 3 |06 | ... | ... | 346 | ... 7·74 | ... | 58 | 3 | 1·29 | 5·17 | 1 | ... | .02 | ... | ... |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36 | ... 2·13 | ... | 10 | ... | .59 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chesterfield ... | 7 |08 | ... | ... | 273 | 1 3·22 | .36 | 290 | 17 | 3·42 | 5·86 | 5 | 1 | .06 | 20·00 | |
| Clowne ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 104 | ... 5·57 | ... | 14 | ... | .78 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Glossop Dale ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |51 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hartshorne & Seals ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 20 | ... 2·22 | ... | 2 | ... | .22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Layfield ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 | ... 2·48 | ... | 2 | ... | .45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Morton ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 | ... 2·64 | ... | 3 | 1 | .53 | 33·33 | 1 | ... | .18 | ... | ... |
| Repton ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 82 | ... 4·48 | ... | 16 | 1 | .87 | 6·25 | 2 | ... | .11 | ... | ... |
| Shardlow ... | 1 |02 | ... | ... | 146 | ... 3·96 | ... | 61 | 3 | 1·65 | 4·91 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Tudbury ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... 3·96 | ... | 5 | 1 | 1·98 | 20·00 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| <i>Rural Districts</i> ... | 11 |03 | ... | ... | 1162 | 2 3·84 | .17 | 504 | 29 | 1·66 | 5·75 | 13 | 1 | .04 | 7·69 | |
| <i>Urban Districts</i> ... | 120 |37 | ... | ... | 1045 | 5 3·24 | .47 | 507 | 31 | 1·57 | 6·11 | 13 | 4 | .04 | 30·77 | |
| <i>Whole County</i> ... | 131 |21 | ... | ... | 2207 | 7 3·53 | .32 | 1011 | 60 | 1·61 | 5·93 | 26 | 5 | .04 | 19·23 | |

TABLE XL.

Cases of Notifiable Diseases notified during 1930
as reported by the Local Medical Officers of Health.

| Urban Districts. | Tuberculosis. Pnlm- onary. | Tuberculosis. Other | Small- Pox. | Scarlet Fever. | Diph- theria. | Enteric Fever. | Puer- peral Fever. | Puer- peral Pyrexia | Cere- bro- Spinal Fever. | Ery- sipelas. | Ophth. Neon. | Enceph. Letharg. |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Alfreton .. | 8 | 12 | 42 | 91 | 23 | 2 | 3 | 4 | .. | 11 | 4 | .. |
| Alvast'n & Boult'n | 4 | 1 | .. | 12 | 14 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Ashbourne .. | 6 | 5 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| Bakewell .. | 7 | 2 | .. | 5 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Baslow .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Belper .. | 14 | 7 | .. | 34 | 4 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 11 | 1 | .. |
| Bolsover .. | 13 | 14 | 4 | 56 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 3 | .. |
| Bonsall .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Brampt'n & Walt'n | 1 | 1 | .. | 2 | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Buxton (Boro') .. | 20 | 5 | .. | 109 | 75 | .. | .. | 4 | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| Chesterfield(Boro') | 64 | 27 | 10 | 263 | 168 | 4 | 8 | 8 | .. | 29 | 7 | 2 |
| Clay Cross .. | 4 | .. | 57 | 40 | 16 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| Dronfield .. | 2 | 1 | .. | 10 | 2 | .. | 1 | 1 | .. | 6 | .. | .. |
| Glossop (Boro') .. | 18 | 7 | .. | 14 | 27 | 2 | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| Heage .. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | .. | .. |
| Heanor .. | 24 | 10 | 1 | 70 | 8 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 8 | 1 | .. |
| Ilkeston (Boro') .. | 16 | 9 | 1 | 100 | 11 | .. | .. | 5 | .. | 6 | 2 | .. |
| Long Eaton .. | 38 | 7 | 1 | 118 | 6 | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 5 | 1 | .. |
| Matlock .. | 9 | 1 | .. | 4 | 27 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| New Mills .. | 1 | 8 | .. | 11 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| North Darley .. | 8 | 4 | .. | 9 | 7 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 | .. |
| Ripley .. | 6 | 4 | .. | 10 | 8 | .. | .. | 2 | 2 | 9 | 3 | .. |
| South Darley .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Swadlineote .. | 21 | 15. | .. | 53 | 38 | 1 | 2 | 7 | .. | 12 | 2 | .. |
| Wirksworth .. | 5 | 2 | .. | 10 | 63 | .. | .. | 2 | .. | .. | 1 | 1 |
| <i>Urban Districts</i> | 294 | 144 | 117 | 1027 | 504 | 12 | 21 | 42 | 3 | 129 | 27 | 6 |

Smallpox.—The following Table shows the number of cases of Smallpox as given by the Registrar General during the years 1921—1930 inclusive, and shows that although the disease is still prevalent, there was a marked decrease in 1930:—

TABLE XLI.

| | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <i>Urban Districts.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alfreton ... | ... | ... | 23 | 1 | ... | 2 | 123 | 130 | 108 | 41 |
| Alvaston & Boulton ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 | 1 | ... | 4 | 3 | ... |
| Ashbourne ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Belper ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 70 | 103 | 36 | 63 |
| Bolsover ... | ... | ... | 15 | 19 | 36 | 7 | 19 | ... | 78 | 120 |
| Brampton & Walton ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Chesterfield (Boro') | ... | ... | 32 | 518 | 76 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 24 | 12 |
| Clay Cross ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 52 | ... | ... | 1 | 52 | 59 |
| Heage ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39 | 27 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Heanor ... | ... | ... | 34 | 144 | 11 | 1 | ... | 3 | 40 | 3 |
| Ilkeston (Boro') | ... | ... | 100 | 15 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 34 | 4 |
| Long Eaton ... | 14 | 1 | 43 | 12 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Matlock ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| North Darley ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Ripley ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 119 | 15 | 6 | ... |
| Swadlincote ... | ... | ... | 8 | 135 | ... | 10 | 7 | ... | ... | ... |
| Wirksworth ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| <i>Rural Districts.</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bakewell ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Basford ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belper ... | ... | ... | 49 | ... | ... | 8 | 46 | 18 | 40 | ... |
| Blackwell ... | ... | 1 | 8 | 77 | 154 | 77 | 47 | 17 | 101 | 130 |
| Chesterfield ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 216 | 91 | 5 | 9 | 101 | 133 |
| Clown ... | ... | ... | 15 | 86 | 4 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| Hartshorne & Seals ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Repton ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Shardlow ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 22 | 22 | 11 | 10 | 6 | 34 | 5 |
| TOTALS ... | 21 | 228 | 476 | 1123 | 339 | 224 | 474 | 609 | 696 | 131 |

TABLE XLII.

**Smallpox and Vaccination as returned by Local Medical Officers
of Health.**

| <i>Urban Districts</i> | No. of Cases Notified. | Number | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | | Vaccinated and Re-vaccinated. | Vaccinated in Infancy. | Unvaccinated. |
| Alfreton ... | — | — | — | — |
| Alvaston and Boulton ... | — | — | — | — |
| Ashbourne ... | — | — | — | — |
| Bakewell ... | — | — | — | — |
| Baslow ... | — | — | — | — |
| Belper ... | — | — | — | — |
| Bolsover ... | 4 | — | — | 4 |
| Bonsall ... | — | — | — | — |
| Brampton & Walton ... | — | — | — | — |
| Buxton (Boro') ... | — | — | — | — |
| Chesterfield (Boro') ... | 10 | — | 1 | 9 |
| Clay Cross ... | 57 | — | 13 | 44 |
| Dronfield ... | — | — | — | — |
| Glossop (Boro') ... | — | — | — | — |
| Heage ... | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Heanor ... | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Ilkeston (Boro') ... | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Long Eaton ... | 1 | — | 1 | — |
| Matlock ... | — | — | — | — |
| New Mills ... | — | — | — | — |
| North Darley ... | — | — | — | — |
| Ripley ... | — | — | — | — |
| South Darley ... | — | — | — | — |
| Swadlincote ... | — | — | — | — |
| Wirksworth ... | — | — | — | — |
| | 75 | — | 15 | 60 |
| <i>Rural Districts.</i> | | | | |
| Ashbourne ... | — | — | — | — |
| Bakewell ... | — | — | — | — |
| Basford ... | — | — | — | — |
| Belper ... | — | — | — | — |
| Blackwell ... | 2 | — | — | 2 |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith ... | — | — | — | — |
| Chesterfield ... | 7 | — | 4 | 3 |
| Clowne ... | — | — | — | — |
| Glossop Dale ... | — | — | — | — |
| Hartshorne & Seals ... | — | — | — | — |
| Hayfield ... | — | — | — | — |
| Norton ... | — | — | — | — |
| Repton ... | — | — | — | — |
| Shardlow ... | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Sudbury ... | — | — | — | — |
| | 10 | — | 4 | 6 |
| <i>Rural Districts</i> | 75 | — | 15 | 60 |
| <i>Urban Districts</i> | 85 | — | 19 | 66 |
| <i>Whole County</i> | | | | |

Diphtheria.—The number of cases of diphtheria notified during 1930 was 1,011, compared with 649 in 1929, while the number of deaths was 60, as against 45 in the previous year. The case mortality in 1930 was 5·93, compared with 6·92 in 1929.

The numbers of specimens received at the County Laboratory for examination for the diphtheria bacillus during the past seven years are as follows :—

| | | |
|------|-----|-------|
| 1924 | ... | 4,031 |
| 1925 | ... | 5,802 |
| 1926 | ... | 5,102 |
| 1927 | ... | 4,154 |
| 1928 | ... | 3,976 |
| 1929 | ... | 4,695 |
| 1930 | ... | 8,407 |

Scarlet Fever.—During the year, 2,207 cases of this disease were notified, of which seven proved fatal, compared with 1,825 cases and nine deaths in 1929. The figures for 1930 give a case mortality of ·41, compared with ·49 in the previous year.

Whooping Cough. 32 deaths occurred from this disease during 1930, as compared with 56 in 1929. The figures for 1930 give a death rate of ·05 per thousand of the population.

Measles. The total number of deaths from Measles during 1930 was 56, compared with 20 in 1929.

Polio-Myelitis. During the year, eight cases of this disease were notified. None of these was investigated by the Orthopædic Surgeon.

TABLE XLIII.—**Cancer.**

*Death Rate per annum in England and Wales and Derbyshire,
and number of Deaths in Derbyshire, since 1901.*

| Year. | Death Rates. | | | No. of Deaths in Derbyshire. |
|-----------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| | England and Wales. | Derbyshire. | Derbyshire. | |
| 1901-1910 | ... 0·89 | ... 0·667 | ... 346 average | |
| 1911 | ... 0·99 | ... 0·730 | ... 410 | |
| 1912 | ... 1·10 | ... 0·728 | ... 414 | |
| 1913 | ... 0·98 | ... 0·822 | ... 472 | |
| 1914 | ... 0·98 | ... 0·872 | ... 507 | |
| 1915 | ... 0·96 | ... 0·830 | ... 460 | |
| 1916 | ... 0·98 | ... 0·951 | ... 513 | |
| 1917 | ... 0·99 | ... 0·929 | ... 489 | |
| 1918 | ... 0·99 | ... 1·022 | ... 532 | |
| 1919 | ... 1·17 | ... 0·871 | ... 481 | |
| 1920 | ... 1·16 | ... 0·988 | ... 559 | |
| 1921 | ... 1·21 | ... 0·990 | ... 586 | |
| 1922 | ... 1·22 | ... 0·980 | ... 585 | |
| 1923 | ... 1·26 | ... 1·010 | ... 606 | |
| 1924 | ... 1·29 | ... 0·990 | ... 605 | |
| 1925 | ... 1·33 | ... 0·987 | ... 604 | |
| 1926 | ... 1·36 | ... 1·153 | ... 710 | |
| 1927 | ... 1·37 | ... 1·246 | ... 774 | |
| 1928 | ... 1·42 | ... 1·190 | ... 743 | |
| 1929 | ... 1·43 | ... 1·148 | ... 717 | |
| 1930 | ... ... | ... 1·155 | ... 721 | |

TABLE XLIV.

Table shewing incidence of deaths from Cancer among Males and Females at varying ages.

| Year. | AGES. | | | | | | | | Totals. | | Grand Total. |
|-------|----------|----|-------|----|-------|-----|--------------|-----|---------|-----|--------------|
| | Under 25 | | 25—45 | | 45—65 | | 65 and over. | | | | |
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | |
| 1916 | 6 | 5 | 21 | 38 | 101 | 143 | 96 | 103 | 224 | 289 | 513 |
| 1917 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 35 | 102 | 143 | 90 | 101 | 205 | 284 | 489 |
| 1918 | 3 | 6 | 13 | 38 | 112 | 153 | 98 | 109 | 226 | 306 | 532 |
| 1919 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 37 | 101 | 129 | 85 | 107 | 203 | 278 | 481 |
| 1920 | 5 | 2 | 21 | 36 | 114 | 149 | 120 | 112 | 260 | 299 | 559 |
| 1921 | 4 | 1 | 24 | 32 | 103 | 152 | 130 | 140 | 261 | 325 | 586 |
| 1922 | 3 | 5 | 19 | 34 | 122 | 178 | 105 | 119 | 249 | 336 | 585 |
| 1923 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 36 | 126 | 177 | 121 | 129 | 261 | 345 | 606 |
| 1924 | 3 | 4 | 15 | 32 | 126 | 149 | 141 | 135 | 285 | 320 | 605 |
| 1925 | 2 | 5 | 16 | 29 | 132 | 146 | 139 | 135 | 289 | 315 | 604 |
| 1926 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 40 | 148 | 182 | 152 | 166 | 317 | 393 | 710 |
| 1927 | 5 | 3 | 23 | 41 | 166 | 209 | 156 | 171 | 350 | 424 | 774 |
| 1928 | 2 | 6 | 20 | 38 | 150 | 187 | 177 | 161 | 349 | 394 | 743 |
| 1929 | 6 | 1 | 22 | 24 | 147 | 157 | 167 | 193 | 342 | 375 | 717 |
| 1930 | 5 | 4 | 12 | 27 | 157 | 169 | 179 | 168 | 353 | 368 | 721 |

Enteric Fever. 26 cases of this disease occurred during the year, and there were five deaths, giving a case mortality of 19·23, compared with 23·07, the case mortality for the previous year.

TABLE XLV.—**Enteric or Typhoid Fever.**

| Year. | Cases. | Case Mortality per cent. | Death Rate per 1,000 pop. | Case rate per 1,000 of population. |
|-------|--------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1900 | 678 | 14·8 | .203 | 1·36 |
| 1901 | 495 | 15·5 | .16 | .98 |
| 1902 | 262 | 17·5 | .09 | .52 |
| 1903 | 340 | 10·5 | .07 | .67 |
| 1904 | 352 | 15·0 | .11 | .68 |
| 1905 | 263 | 17·11 | .09 | .50 |
| 1906 | 333 | 15·0 | .09 | .62 |
| 1907 | 194 | 18·56 | .07 | .35 |
| 1908 | 238 | 15·55 | .07 | .43 |
| 1909 | 157 | 15·27 | .05 | .27 |
| 1910 | 143 | 12·59 | .03 | .25 |
| 1911 | 189 | 15·34 | .05 | .33 |
| 1912 | 116 | 21·55 | .04 | .20 |
| 1913 | 120 | 20·83 | .04 | .21 |
| 1914 | 59 | 13·56 | .01 | .10 |
| 1915 | 88 | 22·7 | .03 | .16 |
| 1916 | 74 | 22·98 | .03 | .13 |
| 1917 | 52 | 19·24 | .02 | .09 |
| 1918 | 58 | 25·86 | .02 | .11 |
| 1919 | 123 | 12·20 | .02 | .22 |
| 1920 | 58 | 13·79 | .01 | .10 |
| 1921 | 63 | 12·70 | .01 | .10 |
| 1922 | 25 | 8·0 | .003 | .04 |
| 1923 | 42 | 16·66 | .01 | .07 |
| 1924 | 52 | 7·69 | .01 | .08 |
| 1925 | 37 | 8·10 | .005 | .06 |
| 1926 | 26 | 15·39 | .006 | .04 |
| 1927 | 47 | 12·76 | .009 | .07 |
| 1928 | 23 | 17·39 | .01 | .04 |
| 1929 | 26 | 23·07 | .01 | .04 |
| 1930 | 26 | 19·23 | .008 | .04 |

Encephalitis Lethargica. The following Table gives the number of cases of Encephalitis Lethargica notified in the County during the years 1921—1930:—

TABLE XLVI.

| Districts. | 1921 | 1922 | 1923 | 1924 | 1925 | 1926 | 1927 | 1928 | 1929 | 1930 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| URBAN. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alfreton | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bakewell | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Belper | 3 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Bolsover | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bonsall | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Brampton & Walton | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Buxton Boro' | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... |
| Chesterfield Boro' | 2 | ... | 1 | 8 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Clay Cross | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Dronfield | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Glossop Boro' | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | ... |
| Heage | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| Heanor | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... |
| Ilkeston Boro' | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... |
| Long Eaton | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Matlock | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| New Mills | ... | ... | ... | 4 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Ripley | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Swadlincote | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... |
| Wirksworth | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| RURAL. | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bakewell | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Belper | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Blackwell | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | 5 | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chesterfield | 1 | 1 | ... | 17 | 9 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 |
| Clown | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Hartshorne & Seals | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hayfield | 1 | ... | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Norton | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Repton | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... |
| Shardlow | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| Sudbury | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Totals | 14 | 9 | 6 | 84 | 43 | 19 | 15 | 21 | 13 | 10 |

TUBERCULOSIS.**GENERAL REMARKS.**

Dr. David Stewart, the President of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, spoke as follows in his address for 1930:—

“ Twenty or twenty-five years ago the bull’s eye of our target was the young person who came to his doctor with just an occasional cough, or very slight fever. . . . We sat and waited for this particular species of fly to walk into our parlour. . . . The bull’s eye of our target to-day is the child who is infected and doesn’t know it . . . Ultimately we should aim at the whole community, but in the meantime we can get most out of our limited ammuni-

tion by aiming at the narrower mark of known contacts and known suspects. The best eyes and ears so far devised for the submerged nine-tenths of tuberculosis is the X-ray plate. The Lænnee of the twentieth century is Roentgen . . . Community safety demands the treatment of tuberculosis people as early, as late, and as long as treatment is necessary. It demands the segregation or effective supervision of spreaders as soon and as long as they are spreaders. The very foundation of the prevention of Tuberculosis is beds."

No better appreciation of the situation, no better statement of policy has yet appeared. But it is, perhaps, desirable to say a few words about that obsolete target of twenty-five years ago—the so-called "early case," before developing the implications of Dr. Stewart's policy. Despite the fact that an early haemoptysis or so-called "idiopathic" pleural effusion still occasionally enables us to "beat the pistol" in the race against the tubercle bacillus, we now know that our ideal "early case" was, to a great extent, a metaphysical conception, and, like many other such, failed to conform to observed fact. It was really a sort of extrapolation from the data of our cases as we actually saw them. We drew the inference that if a case was Stage Turban II. when we first saw it, it must have been Stage Turban I. some time before. We now realise that such an inference was unwarranted, that the development of active pulmonary tuberculosis from the initial infection does not follow what mathematicians call the "law of exponential growth," and is not a sum in compound interest. There is nothing of the "inevitability of gradualness" about it, and the actual denouement, as it occurs, for example, in a Titian-haired girl, aged seventeen, may rather resemble a chemical reaction touched off by a catalyst, and be sudden, explosive, and catastrophic.

With infinite pains and infinite patience, men like Ranke, Ghon, and Redeker in Germany, Calmette and Kuss in France, Opie, McPhedran and Gardner in the United States, Erb and Parsons in Canada have traced out the development of the full-blown disease from the initial "chancre" of infection, and demonstrated that all the stages up to that of established clinical disease may occur without any observable disturbance of health, without symptoms, or physical signs discoverable by palpation, percussion or auscultation. But they have also shown that the presence of infection can be detected by the intra-dermal use of tuberculin prepared from cultures so grown as to exclude all possibility of false reaction; and that the actual primary lesion can be localised and followed through its stages of development by efficient Roentgenography, and by no other means. They have further shown us that while about 60 per cent. of family contacts to open cases are infected before the age of 15 years, in only about 8 per cent. does the infection go on to established clinical disease. Here is, perhaps, the explanation of the divergence of the views of Sir William Osler and Sir James Kingston Fowler. The former, perhaps, referred to infection, the latter to clinical disease.

We have to thank our own clinicians, men like Burrell, Chandler, Young, Burton Wood, Jessel and the " Lancashire School " for demonstrating that when symptoms are obvious, and physical signs are demonstrable by the stethoscope and the percussing finger, the case is either no longer an " early " one, or is not one of tuberculosis at all. Hence the overwhelming importance of thorough bacteriological examinations of sputum and faeces. As Brompton and Victoria Park have pointed out again and again, chest disease, with obvious physical signs, associated with copious purulent sputum free from the tubercle bacillus, is not tuberculous in nature.

The general acceptance of the foregoing conclusions marks the passage of another milestone on the long and winding road of scientific knowledge. Inevitably, the usual regrets are heard from the " *landatores temporis actæ*," the die-hards and reactionaries of the medical profession, that the art of medicine is being mechanised, and therefore degraded, respect for authority is being undermined. Lænnec, according to them, said the last word in the diagnosis of diseases of the chest. His teaching, like that of Aristotle, stands for all time, one had almost written—eternity. Times change, and we change in them, or suffer the consequences. Stasis is death ; but, like the characters in the drama, " *Outward Bound*," we may be dead, and not know it, fondly believing that we are still living forces. That is the tragedy of the closed mind.

Modern anti-tuberculosis policy, according to Dr. Stewart, resolves itself, therefore, into (1) The examination and supervision of known contacts, and suspects ; (2) the employment of X-rays ; (3) The segregation or supervision of " spreaders " as soon and as long as they are spreaders : (4) Beds—" the very foundation of the prevention of tuberculosis is beds." Let us begin with the foundation.

The Ministry of Health publish every year statistical analysis of the work done under the schemes of local authorities for the treatment of tuberculosis. For the purpose of comparison, the figures for Derbyshire for 1927, 1928 and 1929 are given, together with those of all Counties and all areas in England for 1929, in Table T1. Amongst the statistics given are the average number of beds available for each County Council, County Borough Council, Joint Committees and the Welsh National Memorial Association, per 100 deaths from tuberculosis. These figures include beds available for non-pulmonary cases. This Table shows that Derbyshire possesses 47 beds for every 100 deaths, in comparison with 59 beds for English Counties as a whole, which in round figures means that at the time the Memorandum was published we required an additional 50 beds to bring us up to the average of the English Counties. Recently, however, 32 more beds have been made available by the opening of a pavilion for adult cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis at Bretby Hall, so that 18 beds are required merely to bring us up to the average : but considerably more than this is desirable.

The number of beds available for surgical tuberculosis is now ample, but there is a shortage of beds for pulmonary cases. This shortage is reflected, not in the waiting lists, for waiting lists can be shortened by reducing the length of stay of the patients in institutions, but in the brevity of the average period of treatment of our pulmonary patients in the institutions available.

The following Table shows the average length of stay in each of these institutions for the last six years :—

| | <i>Walton Sanatorium.</i> | <i>Penmore.</i> | <i>Bretby Hall.</i> |
|----------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| 1925 ... | 123 days. | — | — |
| 1926 ... | 120 „ | — | — |
| 1927 ... | 135 „ | 91·2 days. | 174 days. |
| 1928 ... | 140 „ | 115·6 „ | 419 „ |
| 1929 ... | 123 „ | 124·7 „ | 681 „ |
| 1930 ... | 144 „ | 133·9 „ | 633 „ |

At the present moment, of the 124 beds at the Sanatorium, only 100 are used for the early sanatorium type of case, the others are being taken up for the accommodation of advanced cases. The 24 beds at the Sanatorium, the 14 at Penmore and the six at Whitworth Hospital, making a total of 44 beds for hospital cases, is inadequate. We require the whole of the 124 beds at the Sanatorium for "sanatorium" cases—that is their proper function. The present system means in practice that "sanatorium beds" are occupied by "hospital" cases. It is now fully realised that, as a preventive measure, the "hospital bed" is more valuable than the "sanatorium bed," as the former segregates and removes from the home the source of massive infection. While it is desirable to concentrate all "sanatorium" cases in one central institution, there are weighty reasons for providing for "hospital" cases in small local units where they would be within easy reach of their relatives.

In my report for the last two years I have stated and reiterated the need for more beds for the "hospital" type of case, so situated as to be reasonably accessible to the homes of relatives. Prior to the passing of the Local Government Act of 1929, I had tried, but without much success, to meet the requirements by arranging for beds at existing institutions throughout the County, realising that the economic position is such that I could not confidently anticipate considerable capital expenditure in the building of at least three small hospitals for the advanced type of case. The Local Government Act, however, presented an opportunity for re-organising the isolation hospital service, and one hoped that in this re-organisation advantage would have been taken of modern transport facilities, and that, consequently, isolation hospitals would be large institutions serving large areas. This in turn would entail the closing of the majority of the small isolation hospitals at present scattered about the County, which, for reasons stated in my reports dealing with isolation hospitals, are now unsuited for their original

purpose. They are comparatively modern buildings, however, and with a minimum of adaptation would provide accommodation for "observation" and "hospital" cases of tuberculosis, and could be equipped with modern X-ray apparatus, which is essential for recognition and location of tuberculous lesions, as stated later on in this report, where the subject of examination of contacts is discussed.

I had hoped that at least three of the hospitals would have been available for these purposes, one in the area of each Tuberculosis Officer, viz., one in the North-West, one in the North-East, and one in the South. In this way the necessary additional beds for advanced and observation cases could have been provided in situations accessible to relatives, and at the same time freeing the Sanatorium from the type of case which should not be there. These extensions of the tuberculosis service could have been initiated in the manner indicated at very small cost.

The need for beds for "hospital" cases remains to be met.

TABLE T. I.

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT STATISTICS.

| PULMONARY. | Derbyshire. | | | All Counties 1929. | All Areas in England 1929. | |
|--|--------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|
| | 1927. | 1928. | 1929. | | | |
| Average number of beds available per 100 Tub. deaths ... | 45 | 45 | 47 | 59 | 60 | |
| Total No. of patients excluding observation cases, per 100 Tub. deaths | 87 | 89 | 88 | 106 | 119 | |
| Percent. of cases treated who were pulmonary cases | 82·5 | 87·5 | 90·5 | 82·4 | 84·7 | |
| Percent. of pulmonary cases who stayed. | Under 3 months ... | 41·3 | 39·0 | 46·6 | 34·3 | 42·9 |
| | 3 to 6 months ... | 44·5 | 39·6 | 37·0 | 35·7 | 33·2 |
| | Over 6 months ... | 14·2 | 21·4 | 16·4 | 30·0 | 23·9 |
| Percent. of Pulmonary cases who were adults | 87·7 | 80·6 | 87·3 | 88·0 | 86·7 | |
| Percent of adult Pulmonary cases who stayed over 3 months ... | 54·7 | 56·5 | 49·2 | 63·7 | 57·1 | |
| Percent. of Pulmonary cases who were classed on admission as | Class T.B. Minus | 24·9 | 31·4 | 24·3 | 39·1 | 38·3 |
| | Class T.B. + I. | 7·3 | 5·4 | 3·4 | 11·4 | 8·9 |
| | Class T.B. + II. | 34·7 | 31·6 | 32·2 | 30·7 | 32·4 |
| | Class T.B. + III. | 33·1 | 31·6 | 40·1 | 18·8 | 20·4 |
| Percent. of those in each category who stayed over six months | Class T.B. Minus | 20·2 | 12·7 | 10·5 | 28·6 | 20·4 |
| | Class T.B. + I. | 8·7 | 15·8 | 16·7 | 31·5 | 25·9 |
| | Class T.B. + II. | 10·9 | 24·3 | 16·7 | 32·0 | 27·9 |
| | Class T.B. + III. | 14·3 | 27·9 | 19·7 | 29·0 | 23·1 |
| NON-PULMONARY. | | | | | | |
| Percent. of non-pulmonary cases who were children | 77·6 | 60·0 | 46·0 | 57·1 | 59·9 | |
| Percent. of non-pulmonary cases classified on admission as | Bones and Joints | 73·1 | 74·0 | 81·1 | 54·4 | 50·0 |
| | Abdominal ... | 9·0 | 8·0 | 8·1 | 17·4 | 16·7 |
| | Peripheral Glands | 6·0 | 6·0 | 5·4 | 21·0 | 23·2 |
| Percent. of Bone and Joint cases who stayed over 12 months ... | 18·4 | 40·5 | 40·0 | 30·7 | 32·5 | |
| Percent. of abdominal cases who stayed over 6 months ... | 16·7 | 50·0 | 66·7 | 34·5 | 28·7 | |
| Percent. of glands who stayed over 3 months ... | 50·0 | 100·0 | — | 49·9 | 48·3 | |

EXAMINATION OF CONTACTS.

In my Report for 1928 I dealt at some length with this subject, pointing out, amongst other things, that the examination of contacts is a matter which deserves considerable attention, and that the prevention of the spread of tuberculosis is largely centred in the homes of the patients. It was with a view to developing this side of the service that an additional Tuberculosis Officer was appointed at the end of 1928.

There are now definitely two schools of thought as to the practical technique of contact examination and treatment—(1) The Lancashire School and (2) The American School. Some would add a third, the Paris or “Grancher” school, which is, briefly, the boarding out of children from infected households; but there is really little essential difference between Parisian and American ideas in this matter.

The principles of the Lancashire School, as described by Dr. Lissant Cox, may be summarised as follows:—

1. The most profitable contact work is to be done amongst the families of patients whose sputum has contained tubercle bacilli. It is generally a waste of time to trouble about the contacts of negative or non-pulmonary cases, except from the point of view of seeking the primary source of infection in these.

2. Even as regards the tuberculous positive sputum cases, it will be found most profitable, as a rule, to limit one's energies to contacts on whom, for some reason or other, suspicion rests. (Suspects).

3. Close contacts of patients whose sputum has contained tubercle bacilli should, if possible, be kept under observation and re-examined at intervals for at least four years.

The American school adopts the principle of the first paragraph whole-heartedly, but disagrees with the second. It maintains that contacts who develop tuberculosis are infected during childhood, but, as a rule, do not show clinical signs of disease until the period 15 to 25 years of age, when the disease may suddenly manifest itself in an acute form; that the individuals who develop disease at this period of life are not those who were “suspects” during childhood, but are mainly from amongst those who appeared to enjoy good health, and that, consequently, the four years’ period of observation of “suspects” is, so to speak, “neither here nor there.” It further maintains that from the very first not only can the fact of infection, or “allergy,” be demonstrated by the use of a suitably safe-guarded tuberculin test, but that the actual “chancre” of infection can be located and its further development studied and watched by skilled chest Roentgenography, and by no other means. Little reliance can be placed upon symptoms, still less upon stethoscopic or other physical signs, in childhood. This is a long way from the “march past” of the contacts advocated years ago by Sir Robert Philip.

The prevention of the development of tuberculosis amongst "contacts," therefore, according to American ideas involves—

- (a) The compulsory segregation of "Spreaders" from their families, either in their homes or institutions.
- (b) The tuberculin testing of all young contacts (up to the age of 15 years) and the X-ray examination, and prophylactic treatment of all positive reactors.

As regards (a), the cleavage of opinion is fundamental. It goes right down to the very basis of the difference in mental make-up, that separates the Englishman from the American. Logically, the American position is impregnable, provided—

- (1) That the facts are correct.
- (2) That human nature is capable of carrying out the preventive measures which follow logically from these facts.

As regards (1), the Englishman, while still sceptical, is prepared to admit that, as far as our knowledge goes at present, the Americans are correct in their facts.

Regarding (2), however, to our mind the Englishman has no doubt whatever that such measures will not work in practice, and he will not attempt to force measures, however "logical," upon his fellow men, which he believes ask more of human nature than human nature is capable of giving.

British social and public health legislation, up to the present, has been designed to cause the minimum of interference with human liberty, and it is as a general rule obeyed without question. Much American social legislation is drastic, and is, in practice, fairly systematically evaded. Its evasion is not unaccompanied by corruption. Permanent compulsory segregation of infective cases of tuberculosis, in the Englishman's opinion, is not practical politics; but voluntary isolation should be encouraged by every means in our power.

Voluntary tuberculin testing and the radiographic supervision of "reactors" is on a different footing. Here the main obstacle is the cost. Tuberculin testing means the employment for the intra-dermal (or possibly the per-cutaneous) test, of tuberculin prepared from cultures grown on "synthetic" media. The Von Pirquet test cannot be relied upon. But the intra-dermal test is just as reliable in human beings as it is in cattle, where nobody questions its accuracy. It should, of course, be followed, in the case of reactors, by radiography.

Efficient chest radiography means expensive plant frequently needing bringing up to date, skilled technicians and much expenditure of time. It is, however, essential for the early recognition, location and delimitation of tuberculous lesions.

In the Derbyshire County Council area there are, at present, five X-ray installations in use, viz., Bretby Hall Orthopaedic Hospital, Walton Sanatorium, and one at each of the Tuberculosis Dispensaries at Derby, Chesterfield, and Chinley. Of these, the only installations capable of doing the chest work mentioned above is that at Bretby and, within limitations, that at Chinley Dispensary. Those at Walton, Chesterfield, and Derby are pre-war coil installations, difficult to manipulate and unreliable in their results.

The present state of public opinion is hardly likely to tolerate the official interference necessary for the tuberculin testing of all contacts to infectious cases of tuberculosis. It would appear, therefore, that we must be content with the adoption of the " Lancashire System " of contact examination. But it must be understood that in doubtful cases the use of Roentgenography is essential, and that our supervision should be extended so as to include all contacts while going through the dangerous decade between the ages of 15 and 25 years, in the hope that if disease should manifest itself during that period it may be caught " early," even though we know that, in many cases, that " early " will be too late.

I should here like to acknowledge the valuable assistance I have received from Dr. P. Heffernan, one of the Council's Tuberculosis Officers, in the preparation of this portion of the Report.

TUBERCULOSIS SCHEME.

The County Council's Scheme was explained at some length in the Survey Report of 1925, and, as I explained in that Report, the scheme consists of two main units, viz., Dispensary and Institutional.

Dispensary Unit.

This unit consists of nine Dispensaries and the areas served by them cover the whole administrative county. Details of the situation, times of opening, etc., are given on page 79.

The undermentioned changes have taken place in this service during the year :—

CHINLEY DISPENSARY. The X-ray apparatus in use at Bretby Hall Orthopaedic Hospital was transferred to this Dispensary and a new and more powerful apparatus installed there. The need for an X-ray apparatus in the north-western area of the County has been felt for a considerable time, but, as electricity was not available, it had not been possible to instal one in a suitable situation. However, during the year the Trent Valley and High Peak Electricity Co. extended their service to Chinley, and the Dispensary there being suitably situated for serving the north-western area, the X-ray apparatus was installed there.

TABLE T. II.

REPORT SHOWING THE WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARIES during the Year 1930.

| DISPENSARIES. | ASH-BOURNE. | BURTON. | CHESTER-FIELD. | CHINLEY. | DERBY. | GLOSSOP. | ILKESTON | LONG EATON. | MATLOCK. | WHOLE COUNTY | AVERAGE 1925-1929 |
|---|-------------|---------|----------------|----------|---------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|--------------|-------------------|
| A. Estimated Population, 1929 | 15,015 | 35,525 | 270,705 | 46,315 | 101,350 | 25,890 | 65,790 | 30,285 | 33,425 | 624,300 | 619,040 |
| Notifications 1930— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pulmonary | 8 | 39 | 193 | 39 | 70 | 18 | 41 | 41 | 19 | 468 | 563 |
| Non-Pulmonary | 9 | 18 | 104 | 25 | 31 | 9 | 19 | 10 | 16 | 241 | 265 |
| Total | 17 | 57 | 297 | 64 | 101 | 27 | 60 | 51 | 35 | 709 | 828 |
| B. NEW CASES— (Total) | 25 | 117 | 438 | 88 | 150 | 62 | 139 | 73 | 92 | 1184 | 1,204 |
| (a) Definitely Tuberculous | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i. Pulmonary | 7 | 20 | 156 | 27 | 53 | 12 | 28 | 27 | 14 | 344 | 393 |
| ii. Non-Pulmonary | 6 | 13 | 59 | 14 | 17 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 14 | 152 | 134 |
| (b) Doubtfully Tuberculous | 1 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 56 | 127 |
| (c) Non-Tuberculous | 11 | 79 | 214 | 40 | 69 | 40 | 88 | 36 | 55 | 632 | 550 |
| C. CONTACTS— (Total) | 24 | 130 | 684 | 78 | 446 | 25 | 217 | 91 | 67 | 1762 | 803 |
| (a) Definitely Tuberculous: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i. Pulmonary | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 23 |
| ii. Non-Pulmonary | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | 11 |
| (b) Doubtfully Tuberculous | ... | 2 | 29 | 10 | 21 | ... | 24 | 9 | 6 | 101 | 61 |
| (c) Non-Tuberculous | 24 | 127 | 654 | 62 | 420 | 24 | 192 | 79 | 60 | 1642 | 709 |
| D. CASES WRITTEN OFF DISPENSARY REGISTER. (Total) | 53 | 213 | 1096 | 118 | 557 | 82 | 306 | 126 | 149 | 2700 | 1,621 |
| (a) Cured. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i. Pulmonary | 9 | 3 | 124 | ... | 26 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 188 | 148 |
| ii. Non-Pulmonary | 6 | 3 | 57 | ... | 7 | 9 | 6 | ... | 8 | 96 | 50 |
| (b) Diagnosis not confirmed or Non-Tuberculous | 38 | 207 | 915 | 118 | 524 | 69 | 290 | 122 | 133 | 2416 | 1,425 |
| E. NUMBER ON REGISTERS ON DECEMBER 31st, 1930 (Total) | 97 | 167 | 727 | 321 | 329 | 171 | 254 | 141 | 244 | 2451 | 2,467 |
| (a) Diagnosis completed. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| i. Pulmonary | 79 | 115 | 504 | 202 | 261 | 122 | 150 | 103 | 163 | 1699 | 1,842 |
| ii. Non-Pulmonary | 18 | 47 | 218 | 107 | 59 | 46 | 80 | 32 | 78 | 685 | 528 |
| (b) Diagnosis not completed | ... | 5 | 5 | 12 | 9 | 3 | 24 | 6 | 3 | 67 | 97 |
| 1. Number on Register Jan. 1st, 1930 | 104 | 143 | 848 | 302 | 344 | 180 | 240 | 123 | 255 | 2539 | 2,387 |
| 2. No. of transferred and "lost-sight-of" | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cases returned | 3 | 5 | 30 | 6 | 8 | ... | 5 | 5 | 2 | 64 | 35 |
| 3. No. transferred, and lost sight of | 4 | 3 | 56 | 16 | 28 | 5 | 13 | 6 | 11 | 142 | 138 |
| 4. No. died during year | 2 | 12 | 121 | 19 | 34 | 9 | 28 | 19 | 12 | 256 | 211 |
| 5. Cases under observation for more than 2 months | ... | 5 | 5 | 8 | 3 | ... | 12 | 4 | 4 | 41 | 108 |
| 6. Total Attendances | 142 | 393 | 2095 | 401 | 825 | 464 | 1042 | 487 | 502 | 6351 | 7,177 |
| 7. Attendances at Orthopaedic Clinics | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 569 | 401 |
| 8. Consultations with Medical Practitioners:— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) At homes | 5 | 24 | 76 | 32 | 40 | 12 | 22 | 15 | 16 | 242 | 142 |
| (b) Otherwise | 12 | 117 | 398 | 48 | 115 | 41 | 156 | 58 | 55 | 1000 | 772 |
| 9. Other visits by T.O.'s to Patients' Homes. | 13 | 215 | 650 | 63 | 418 | 40 | 316 | 86 | 48 | 1849 | 825 |
| 10. Number of:— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Sputum, etc., Examinations | 33 | 165 | 152 | 104 | 210 | 83 | 226 | 115 | 107 | 1195 | 938 |
| (b) X-ray Examinations | 39 | 48 | 375 | 55 | 124 | 14 | 54 | 62 | 54 | 825 | 781 |
| 11. Insured Persons on Register on Dec. 31st, 1930 | 34 | 71 | 323 | 118 | 125 | 95 | 102 | 70 | 107 | 1045 | 1,088 |
| 12. Insured Persons under Domiciliary Treatment Dec. 31st, 1930 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 20 | 16 | 23 | 10 | 5 | 10 | 106 | 242 |
| 13. Reports received in respect of Insured Persons:— | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (a) Form G.P. 17 | 2* | 26* | 198* | 29* | 61* | 19* | 57* | 38* | 44* | 474* | 99* |
| (b) Form G.P. 36 | 28 | 10 | 15 | 30 | 38 | 17 | 20 | 14 | 30 | 202 | 207 |

*Including Letters from Medical Practitioners.

DERBY DISPENSARY. In July, 1930, the Tuberculosis Dispensary situated at the back of the New County Offices was taken over by the County Surveyor's Department as additional office accommodation. The Dispensary was transferred to one room on the second floor of the New Offices, and an assurance was given that the arrangement was only a temporary expedient. This room is unsuitable for use as a tuberculosis dispensary on account of its inaccessibility (there being a long flight of steps to negotiate in order to reach it), the noise from the street, and inadequate lavatory and waiting room accommodation.

MATLOCK DISPENSARY. At the end of 1929, notice was received to quit the premises in Snitterton Road, Matlock, which were used as a dispensary. Early in 1930, the County Council purchased Dean Hill House, Causeway Lane, Matlock, for use as a combined Tuberculosis, School Medical, and Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic. Occupation of the premises commenced on March 1st, 1930. Particulars of the property were given in my report for last year, p. 83.

Statistical details of the work done at or in connection with the dispensaries are given in Table T11. These statistics are compiled from the returns required by the Ministry of Health under Memorandum 37 T. From them it is possible to compare the work done during 1930 with the average year's work since 1925. It will be noticed that, compared with the average, there is a considerable decrease in the number of notifications, the number of new cases seen at the dispensaries remains about the same; but there is a considerable increase in the number of contacts examined, consultations with medical practitioners and other home visits by the Tuberculous Officers. Although the number of contacts examined has considerably increased, the number of definite cases found is less. The decrease is largely amongst children, and is due to a considerable extent to more accurate diagnosis. In this connection it is interesting to note also that the number of children up to 15 years of age notified as suffering from tuberculosis has declined during the last five years. The number notified in 1925 was 319, and the number notified in 1930 was 196.

The Ministry of Health, from the returns mentioned above, issue each year Memorandum 131/T, the latest being for 1929, giving comparative figures of the work done under the tuberculosis schemes of County and County Borough Authorities. In Table TIII. are the figures, extracted from the Ministry's memorandum, relating to the tuberculosis scheme in this County for the past three years, together with the average for 1929, of all English Counties and all areas in England.

From this Table it will be seen that the death-rate in this County is below the average. With the additional Tuberculosis Officer who took up duty in January, 1929, considerably more time has been available for the examination of contacts and home visiting. It will be noticed that more work has been done in these respects

in Derbyshire than is done on the average in other areas. I have pointed out how very important I consider these matters as a means of preventing spread of disease. With regard to home visits by Health Visitors, the figures for 1929 are not strictly comparable with the figures for 1927 and 1928, for the 1929 figure includes only visits to patients who are on the Dispensary Registers.

TABLE T. III.
DISPENSARY STATISTICS.

| | 1927. | Derbyshire. 1928. | 1929. | All Areas in Counties, England 1929. | All Areas in England 1929. |
|--|--|----------------------|-------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Death rate from all forms of tuberculosis per million of population | 707 | 724 | 708 | 804 | 956 |
| Total number of new cases recorded during the year per 100 T.B. deaths | 216 | 211 | 191 | 197 | 202 |
| Percentage of new cases of Tuberculosis who were notified on Form A. or B. | 84.4 | 86.1 | 83.3 | 90.2 | 89.9 |
| Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Dispensary Register, 31st December, per 100 on notifications register | 62 | 61 | 60 | 61 | 61 |
| Number of new cases examined by T.O's during the year per 100 deaths from Tuberculosis | 254 | 263 | 257 | 267 | 269 |
| No. of contacts examined by T.O's during the year. | Per 100 tuberculosis deaths 158 Percent. of contacts who were adults 32.4 | 166 32.7 | 343 32.8 | 122 39.6 | 128 41.4 |
| Percent. of new cases and contacts whose diagnosis was completed within 3 months of first examination | 95.9 | 97.7 | 98.2 | 96.1 | 96.0 |
| Number of consultations at homes or otherwise per 100 deaths from tuberculosis ... | 195 | 196 | 268 | 307 | 304 |
| *Number of other home visits by T.O's per 100 Tuberculosis deaths | 106 | 126 | 469 | 260 | 162 |
| †Number of home visits by H.V's per 100 patients on Dispensary Registers... | 386 | 348 | 216† | 328 | 359 |
| Number of insured persons on Domiciliary Treatment on 31st December per 100 insured persons on Dispensary Register | 17 | 14 | 10 | 29 | 32 |

*—The figures given under this heading for individual Counties vary considerably—the highest figure is 3,760, and the lowest 6.

†—only includes visits to patients on Dispensary Registers during 1929.

INSTITUTIONAL UNIT.

Below is given particulars of the Institutional accommodation provided by the County Council :—

| <i>Institution.</i> | | <i>Beds available.</i> |
|---|-----------|---|
| Derbyshire Sanatorium | ... 124 | (with six additional shelter beds for the summer time). |
| Penmore Pavilion | ... 14 | (with two additional shelter beds for the summer time). |
| Bretby Hall Orthopaedic Hospital | ... *92 | (including 32-bed block, opened July, 1930). |
| Whitworth Hospital | ... 6 | |
| Other Institutions (not belonging to the C. C.) | ... 8 | (average for year). |
| | <hr/> 244 | <hr/> |

* Seven beds are reserved for patients from other Authorities.

TABLE T. IV.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR PATIENTS DURING THE YEAR 1930.

| | Observation. | Pulmonary Tuberculosis. | | Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. | | Total. |
|-------------------|--------------|-------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------|
| | | "Sanatorium" Beds. | "Hospital" Beds. | Disease of Bones and Joints. | Other Conditions | |
| Adult Males | ... 1 | 39 | 30 | 11 | 2 | 83 |
| Adult Females | ... 2 | 41 | 15 | 10 | 1 | 69 |
| Children under 15 | ... 3 | 17 | — | 58 | 2 | 80 |
| TOTAL | ... 6 | 97 | 45 | 79 | 5 | 232 |

RETURN SHOWING THE EXTENT OF RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT DURING THE YEAR 1930.

| | | In Institutions on Jan. 1. | Admitted during the year. | Discharged during the year. | Died in the Institutions | In Institutions on Dec. 31. | |
|--|-----------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----|
| Number of Patients | Adults. | M. | 72 | 188 | 146 | 26 | 88 |
| | | F. | 51 | 159 | 140 | 13 | 57 |
| Number of Observation Cases | Adults | M. | 36 | 49 | 44 | 2 | 39 |
| | | F. | 33 | 40 | 44 | 1 | 28 |
| Number of Observation Cases | Children. | M. | 5 | 12 | 15 | — | 2 |
| | | F. | 3 | 10 | 12 | — | 1 |
| | | M. | — | 6 | 6 | — | — |
| | | F. | 2 | 5 | 4 | — | 3 |
| Total | | 202 | 469 | 411 | 42 | 218 | |

TABLE T V.

Annual Return showing the immediate results of treatments of patients and of observation of doubtful cases discharged from Residential Institutions during the year 1930.

| Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis | | Pulmonary Tuberculosis | | Classification on admission to the Institution | Duration of Residential Treatment in the Inst. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|------------------------|--|--|-----------|-----|----------------|-----------|-----|------------|-------------------|-----|-------------|----|-----|---------------------|----|-----|-------|
| | | | | | Condition at time of discharge. | | | Under 3 months | | | 3-6 months | | | 6-12 months | | | More than 12 months | | | T'tal |
| | | | | | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | M. | F. | Ch. | |
| Bones and Joints | Abdominal | Class TB. plus Group 1 | Class TB. plus Group 2 | Class TB. plus Group 3 | Quiescent ... | - | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 7 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 2 | 20 | | |
| | | | | | Improved ... | 10 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 64 | |
| | | | | | No material improve't | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | |
| | | | | | Died in Institution | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Bones and Joints | Abdominal | Class TB. plus Group 1 | Class TB. plus Group 2 | Class TB. plus Group 3 | Quiescent ... | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | |
| | | | | | Improved ... | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 10 | |
| | | | | | No material improve't | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | |
| | | | | | Died in Institution | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | |
| Bones and Joints | Abdominal | Class TB. plus Group 1 | Class TB. plus Group 2 | Class TB. plus Group 3 | Quiescent ... | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | |
| | | | | | Improved ... | 13 | 17 | 1 | 25 | 17 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | 96 | |
| | | | | | No material improve't | 3 | 4 | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 12 | |
| | | | | | Died in Institution | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | |
| Other Organs | Abdominal | Class TB. plus Group 1 | Class TB. plus Group 2 | Class TB. plus Group 3 | Quiescent ... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | | |
| | | | | | Improved ... | 5 | 14 | - | 12 | 5 | - | 4 | 4 | - | 2 | - | - | 46 | | |
| | | | | | No material improve't | 16 | 4 | - | 12 | 10 | - | 3 | 4 | - | 1 | - | - | 50 | | |
| | | | | | Died in Institution | 14 | 9 | - | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | - | 36 | | |
| Peripher-al Glands | Abdominal | Class TB. plus Group 1 | Class TB. plus Group 2 | Class TB. plus Group 3 | Quiescent or Arrested | - | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 23 | 46 | | |
| | | | | | Improved ... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | | |
| | | | | | No material improve't | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | 4 | | |
| | | | | | Died in Institution | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | 3 | | |
| Observation for purpose of diagnosis | | | | | Quiescent or Arrested | - | - | 1 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | | |
| | | | | | Improved ... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | | |
| | | | | | No material improve't | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | | |
| | | | | | Died in Institution | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | | |
| | | | | | Quiescent or Arrested | 1 | - | - | - | - | 3 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | 5 | | |
| | | | | | Improved ... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | | | | | No material improve't | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | | |
| | | | | | Died in Institution | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | | | | | Quiescent or Arrested | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | | | | | Improved ... | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 | | |
| | | | | | No material improve't | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | | | | | Died in Institution | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | |
| | | | | | Under 1 week | 1-2 weeks | | | 2-4 weeks | | | More than 4 weeks | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | Tuberculous ... | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 4 | 2 | 11 | | |
| | | | | | Non-tuberculous ... | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | 7 | 6 | 6 | 21 | | |
| | | | | | Doubtful ... | 1 | - | - | - | 1 | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 5 | | |

Out-Patient Treatment—

197 Attendances for Artificial Pneumothorax Refills.

1 Attendance for Gas Replacement.

180 Attendances for Light Treatment.

3 Attendances for Surgical Appliances to be fitted.

WALTON SANATORIUM.

The Medical Superintendent of Walton Sanatorium, Dr.A. Niven Robertson, reports on the work at this Institution during 1930, as follows :—

Statistics.

318 patients admitted.

Males **162**. Females **111**. Children **45**.

324 patients discharged.

Males **158**. Females **112**. Children **54**.

Average number of beds occupied—**122·3**.

Average length of stay of the patients—**144** days.

Average weight gained by the patients—**9lbs. 12ozs.**

Patients Discharged.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH CLASSIFICATION.

TABLE D.S. 1.

| | | | M. | F. | C. | TOTAL. |
|-------------------------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| PULMONARY | | | | | | |
| 1. CLASS T.B. MINUS ... | ... | ... | 23 | 27 | 39 | 89 |
| 2. CLASS T.B. PLUS ... | ... | ... | | | | |
| Group I. .... | .... | .... | 7 | 5 | 1 | 13 |
| Group II. .... | .... | .... | 54 | 53 | 3 | 110 |
| Group III. .... | .... | .... | 63 | 20 | 1 | 84 |
| Totals | ... | ... | 147 | 105 | 44 | 296 |
| NON-PULMONARY | | | | | | |
| Bones and Joints | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Abdominal... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Other Organs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. |
| Peripheral Glands | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Non-Tub. | ... | ... | 7 | 7 | 6 | 20 |
| Undiagnosed | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 1 | 5 |
| Total | ... | ... | 158 | 112 | 54 | 324 |

CLASSIFICATION OF SOCIETY OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

TABLE D.S. II.

| | | Without TB. in Sputum. | | | With TB. in Sputum | | | Hilus Cases. | Total |
|-------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------|-----|-----|--------------|-------|
| | | M. | F. | C. | M. | F. | C. | | |
| <i>STAGE I.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade | A. | 13 | 16 | 6 | 8 | 5 | ... | ... | 48 |
| " | B. | ... | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 |
| " | C. | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| <i>STAGE II.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade | A. | 4 | 5 | ... | 13 | 30 | 1 | ... | 53 |
| " | B. | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | 10 | ... | ... | 14 |
| " | C. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| <i>STAGE III.</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade | A. | 3 | 1 | ... | 28 | 14 | 1 | ... | 47 |
| " | B. | 1 | ... | ... | 32 | 11 | ... | ... | 44 |
| " | C. | ... | ... | ... | 43 | 12 | ... | ... | 55 |
| HILUS CASES. | | | | | | | | | |
| Grade | A. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 | 27 |
| " | B. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | 2 |
| " | C. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Total | ... | 22 | 26 | 8 | 126 | 83 | 2 | 29 | 296 |

TABLE DS. III.

Occupations of Patients Discharged during Year.

(a) MALES.

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Miners | ... | ... | ... | 43 | Lime drawer | ... | ... | 1 |
| Labourers | ... | ... | ... | 18 | Quarry worker | ... | ... | 1 |
| Clerks | ... | ... | ... | 13 | Stone dresser | ... | ... | 1 |
| Spinners & mill hands | | | ... | 5 | Gate porter | ... | ... | 1 |
| Gardeners | ... | ... | ... | 5 | Boiler stoker | ... | ... | 1 |
| Commercial travellers | | | ... | 4 | Welder | ... | ... | 1 |
| Hosiery hands | | | ... | 3 | Miller | ... | ... | 1 |
| Joiners | ... | ... | ... | 3 | Analytical chemist | ... | ... | 1 |
| Grocers' assistants | ... | | ... | 3 | Steward | ... | ... | 1 |
| Motor drivers | | | ... | 2 | Butcher | ... | ... | 1 |
| Fitters | ... | ... | ... | 2 | Coal merchant | ... | ... | 1 |
| Motor mechanics | | | ... | 2 | Sanitary pipe worker | ... | ... | 1 |
| Farm hands | ... | ... | ... | 3 | Sanitary pipe fireman | ... | ... | 1 |
| Platelayers | ... | ... | ... | 2 | Warp knitter | ... | ... | 1 |
| Storekeepers | | | ... | 2 | Telephonist | ... | ... | 1 |
| Painters | ... | ... | ... | 2 | Publican | ... | ... | 1 |
| Lacemakers | ... | ... | ... | 2 | Confectioner | ... | ... | 1 |
| Celanese workers | | | ... | 2 | Body maker | ... | ... | 1 |
| Grinders | ... | ... | ... | 2 | Upholsterer | ... | ... | 1 |
| Wood machinists | | | ... | 2 | Shunter | ... | ... | 1 |
| Electrical engineer | | | ... | 1 | Crane driver | ... | ... | 1 |
| Insurance agent | | | ... | 1 | Hotel porter | ... | ... | 1 |
| Policeman | ... | ... | ... | 1 | Warehouseman | ... | ... | 1 |
| Engine driver | | | ... | 1 | Bus driver | ... | ... | 1 |
| Blacksmith | ... | ... | ... | 1 | Machine tender | ... | ... | 1 |
| Fireman | ... | ... | ... | 1 | Not stated | ... | ... | 3 |
| Ropemaker | ... | ... | ... | 1 | | | | |
| Roadmender | ... | ... | ... | 1 | | | | 158 |
| Moulder | ... | ... | ... | 1 | | | | |
| Stone builder | ... | ... | ... | 1 | | | | |

(b) FEMALES.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|----|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Housewives | ... | ... | 48 | Students | ... | ... | 2 |
| Domestic servants | ... | ... | 17 | Tailoress | ... | ... | 1 |
| Shop assistants | ... | ... | 7 | Hotel assistant | ... | ... | 1 |
| Spinners | ... | ... | 5 | Driller | ... | ... | 1 |
| Hosiery hands | ... | ... | 4 | Bookbinder | ... | ... | 1 |
| Clerks | ... | ... | 4 | Teacher | ... | ... | 1 |
| Factory hands | ... | ... | 5 | Upholsterer | ... | ... | 1 |
| Weavers | ... | ... | 3 | Unemployed | ... | ... | 5 |
| Sick nurses | ... | ... | 2 | | | | |
| Children's nurses | ... | ... | 2 | Total | ... | ... | 112 |
| Sewing machinists | ... | ... | 2 | | | | |

General Results of Treatment.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Quiescent ... | ... | ... | ... | 25 |
| Improved ... | ... | ... | ... | 196 |
| No Material Improvement | | ... | | 55 |
| Died in Institution | ... | ... | | 23 |
| Not or doubtfully Tuberculous ... | | | | 25 |
| | | | | — |
| | | | | 324 |
| | | | | — |

Ultra Violet Light Department.

| | No. of Cases. | Cured. | Much Imp. | Imp. | I.S.Q. | W. |
|------------------------|---------------|--------|-----------|------|--------|----|
| Hilus Tuberclle ... | 17 | — | 8 | 9 | — | — |
| Tub. Glands Neck ... | 7 | 3 | 3 | — | 1 | — |
| Tub. Peritonitis ... | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 |
| Chronic Pleuritis ... | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Chronic Pul. Tub. ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Asthma ... | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — |
| Acne ... | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — |
| Tuberculides ... | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Lupus ... | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Concato's Disease ... | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Bronchiectasis ... | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Tuberculous Laryngitis | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Total ... | 41 | 5 | 18 | 14 | 3 | 1 |

A few cases confined to bed had treatment by the portable Tungsten arc lamp, but the results with it are not so good as with the quartz lamp.

A few cases also had treatment by the Murray Levick red-ray lamp.

The best results in ultra-violet light therapy are obtained in lupus, broken down tuberculous glands, tuberculides, and cases of hilus gland tubercle in children.

Artificial Pneumothorax. 16 new cases (10 males, six females), were commenced on this treatment, and 16 old cases (12 males, four females) were continued. There were 470 re-fill operations, seven gas replacements, and two depneumothorax operations performed in the year. There were 197 out-patient attendances for re-fills.

| | <i>New cases started on A.P.</i> | <i>Old cases continued.</i> | <i>Refill operations.</i> | <i>Gas Replace- ments.</i> |
|----------|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1924 ... | 5 | 4 | 118 | 5 |
| 1925 ... | 6 | 9 | 81 | 6 |
| 1926 ... | 9 | 4 | 116 | 21 |
| 1927 ... | 11 | 6 | 262 | 12 |
| 1928 ... | 15 | 11 | 378 | 16 |
| 1929 ... | 10 | 19 | 520 | 2 |
| 1930 ... | 16 | 16 | 470 | 7 |

This form of treatment is being used in an increasing number of cases, at an earlier stage in the course of the disease, in bilateral cases, in the conversion of spontaneous pneumothorax cases into artificial pneumothorax, in pleural effusions, and in severe haemoptysis. The results in many cases are extremely encouraging. I would cite the following two cases only as examples of others :—

Case F. E. Admitted from North Wingfield in April, 1924. The whole of his right lung was in an advanced stage of the disease. His sputum was T.B. ++ on three occasions in May and July, 1924. Artificial pneumothorax was started on 23rd June, 1924. He had 70 re-fills, and the treatment was finished on 19th Oct., 1927. He has kept in excellent health since then, and has had absolutely no sputum since August, 1924. For six months in 1930 he worked as painter on the Sanatorium staff. His sputum and fever disappeared two months after the A. P. was commenced.

Case A. E. W. Admitted on Sept. 5th, 1925. T.B. spontaneous pneumothorax right side, with effusion. T.B.+ in the sputum on that date. Spontaneous pneumothorax was converted into artificial pneumothorax. Eight gas replacements were required before the pleura became dry. A. P. was maintained till March 15th, 1928. He has been T.B. negative since Dec., 1925, and has been working on the roads for nearly two years.

Phrenic Evulsion. This was performed in one patient. Although she seemed a case admirably suited for this form of treatment, the operation had no beneficial effect.

Diagnosis Cases. 36 cases were sent in for diagnosis. Of these, 20 were not suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. No new infallible diagnostic test has been evolved. Both the Vernes Resorcin test and the blood sedimentation test are of some value in prognosis, but of limited use in diagnosis. The intradermal O.T. test gives severer local re-actions owing to the injection being made into the skin, but I still favour the subcutaneous test in diagnosis, if used with due caution.

Lipiodol. This substance, when injected into the bronchi, gives an opaque shadow by X-ray, and this reveals the form of the bronchial tubes; but that is all it does. Much was expected from it on its first introduction, and it was hoped that all manner of lung diseases would be revealed by it to the naked eye. As the result of experience, however, its field of usefulness has been found to be very restricted. Indeed, it is almost confined to cases of chronic bronchiectasis. In the great majority of these cases the diagnosis can be already made without Lipiodol, and Lipiodol simply confirms by a visual picture on the X-ray the dilated bronchial tubes, of which one already has a mental picture by other means of investigation. The shadow given by simple bronchiectasis and tuberculous bronchiectasis is the same, and remains merely a shadow. The diagnosis between the two still depends on the older method, sputum examination. Secondly, Lipiodol is used in cases of bronchial stenosis, from whatever cause. In both these conditions, however, Lipiodol as a rule merely confirms the diagnosis visually. It is regarded as harmful in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. The field of Lipiodol is, therefore, not a wide one. I found it necessary to use it in only two cases last year, and in both the injection was made by the ericothyroid route. Both were cases of bronchiectasis.

X-Ray Work.—490 X-Ray photographs were taken in the year, and 484 screenings were done in artificial pneumothorax cases.

Lawrason Brown's hypermotility of the cæcum test after a Barium meal was used in a few cases of tuberculous intestine for diagnosis purposes.

Laboratory Work. 1,380 sputums and 314 urines were examined. 36 sedimentation tests, 32 Arneth counts, 10 differential blood counts, and three blood sugar tests were carried out in the year. No staining method for sputum examination has yet supplanted the old Ziehl-Neelsen method.

Meteorological Data for 1930.

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Highest Wind ... | ... Jan. 7th ... | ... 31.89 miles per hour. |
| Highest Dry Kata | ... Jan. 31st ... | ... 49.0 |
| Highest Wet Kata | ... Mar. 20th ... | ... 80. |
| Lowest Dry Kata | ... Aug. 28th ... | ... 1.5 |
| Lowest Wet Kata | ... Aug. 29th | ... 15.2 |
| Highest Outdoor Temp. | Aug. 28th | ... 88° F. |
| Lowest Outdoor Temp. | Dec. 10th ... | ... 28° F. |
| Highest Radiant Heat | July 5th ... | 138.2° F. |
| Largest amount of | | |
| Ultra violet Light | ... May 27th ... | ... 9. |
| Largest Rainfall | ... July 20th ... | ... 2.14" |
| Highest Max. Temp. | ... Aug. 29th ... | ... 89° F. |
| Lowest Min. Temp. | ... Nov. 6th, Dec. 4th, | |
| | | 8th, 10th, 22° F. |

Day of Maximum hours
of sunshine June 8th 14.7 hours.

Total rainfall for year 35.28 inches.

January had the highest cooling power (Dry Kata average 27.1). September had the highest cooling power by evaporation (Wet Kata average 56.6). The highest average wind 11.14 miles per hour, and the greatest rainfall 5.07 inches were in January. December had the greatest Relative Humidity, averaging 87.9%; February, the highest barometric pressure, averaging 29.55"; August, the highest average temperature at 3 p.m., 65.5°F., and the highest Radiant Heat, 80°F.; June, the maximum ultra-violet light and the greatest amount of sunshine.

General Remarks. Treatment was on much the same lines as last year. Seventeen years ago, 70% of patients in Sanatoria had Tuberculin injections. Last year no patient had Tuberculin treatment in this Sanatorium. Methods change from year to year, and there are conflicting opinions always, but I think there is a consensus of opinion as to the value of artificial pneumothorax, and it is without doubt being used in a much greater number of cases in all Sanatoria which are at all progressive. Its effect in many cases is dramatic, and I feel sure that all tuberculosis physicians are glad that a statue is being erected in Rome to Dr. Forlanini, its great pioneer. There is no doubt that surgical treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis is being used more, and as the result of the appointment of Mr. Tonks*, F.R.C.S., as our Honorary Surgeon, I hope to see an increase of the major surgical work at the Sanatorium in suitable cases.

Graduated labour is still used in all Sanatoria, and although there is a tendency to depreciate its value, or even by some illogical persons to regard it as harmful, there is no doubt that when used along with rest it is of great value in maintaining the metabolism of the patient and in improving his morale. If the Sanatorium is to be used for the permanent benefit of individual patients, longer stay is needed. If it is to be used for the education of patients, I think, in many cases, this can be done better in relation to his own environment at home.

Sanatorium treatment is of immense benefit to children with tuberculous ganglion-pulmonaire, and I welcome their admission, as they can usually be cured.

* It is with great regret that I have to report the death of Mr. Tonks, who died whilst this report was in the hands of the printer.

TABLE D.S. IV.

Results of treatment of definite and doubtful cases discharged.

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TABLE D.S. V.

Comparative Statement of Cost.

TABLE D.S. VI.

Table shewing Condition of Patients discharged from the Derbyshire Sanatorium, Chesterfield, from 1915-1929 inclusive.
Actual Figures and Percentages.

| YEAR OF DISCHARGE FROM SANATORIUM. | | | | | | | | | | | Total. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----|-----------|------|-----------|-------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|-------|-----------|------|-----------|------|-----------|-------|-----------|-----|-----------|--|--|
| 1915-1920. | | | 1921. | | | 1922. | | | 1923. | | | 1924. | | | 1925. | | | 1926. | | | 1927. | | | 1928. | | | 1929. | | |
| No. | Per cent. | No. | Per cent. | No. | Per cent. | No. | Per cent. | No. | Per cent. | No. | Per cent. | No. | Per cent. | No. | Per cent. | No. | Per cent. | No. | Per cent. | No. | Per cent. | No. | Per cent. | No. | Per cent. | No. | Per cent. | | |
| Condition in 1930. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cured | ... | 514 | 40·13 | 86 | 34·13 | 90 | 32·49 | 73 | 26·45 | 84 | 27·01 | 79 | 23·45 | 24 | 7·81 | 9 | 4·07 | 3 | 1·04 | — | — | — | — | 962 | 24·83 | | | | |
| Arrested | ... | 48 | 3·74 | 17 | 6·74 | 10 | 3·61 | 30 | 10·88 | 52 | 16·72 | 64 | 18·99 | 118 | 38·44 | 57 | 25·80 | 76 | 26·58 | 92 | 8·90 | 501 | 12·94 | | | | | | |
| Not arrested | ... | 10 | ·78 | 4 | 1·58 | 3 | 1·08 | 7 | 2·53 | 13 | 4·18 | 10 | 2·96 | 21 | 6·84 | 32 | 14·48 | 65 | 22·73 | 163 | 50·00 | 328 | 8·46 | | | | | | |
| Condition not ascertain'd | 7 | ·54 | 3 | 1·19 | 1 | ·36 | 1 | ·36 | 8 | 2·57 | 4 | 1·18 | 7 | 2·28 | 12 | 5·42 | 8 | 2·79 | 5 | 1·53 | 56 | 1·44 | | | | | | | |
| Lost sight of or not Tuberculosis | ... | 293 | 22·88 | 43 | 17·07 | 45 | 16·25 | 41 | 14·86 | 47 | 15·11 | 51 | 15·14 | 37 | 12·06 | 38 | 17·20 | 34 | 11·89 | 32 | 9·81 | 661 | 17·07 | | | | | | |
| Dead | ... | 409 | 31·93 | 99 | 39·29 | 128 | 46·21 | 124 | 44·92 | 107 | 34·41 | 129 | 38·28 | 100 | 32·57 | 73 | 33·03 | 100 | 34·97 | 97 | 29·76 | 1366 | 35·26 | | | | | | |
| Total | ... | 1281 | 100·00 | 252 | 100·00 | 277 | 100·00 | 311 | 100·00 | 337 | 100·00 | 307 | 100·00 | 221 | 100·00 | 286 | 100·00 | 326 | 100·00 | 3874 | 100·00 | | | | | | | | |

PENMORE PAVILION.

During the year this pavilion has continued to be used for the treatment of advanced female patients, under the clinical charge of Dr. B. S. Nicholson, the Tuberculosis Officer for the Chesterfield Area.

The admissions and discharges that have taken place during the year are as follows :—

TABLE P.I.

| | |
|---|----|
| Patients in the Pavilion on the 1st January, 1930 | 14 |
| Admissions | 35 |
| Discharges | 37 |
| Patients in the Pavilion on the 31st December, 1930 | 12 |
| Condition of patients on discharge :— | |
| Improved | 19 |
| No material improvement | 7 |
| Died in the Institution | 10 |
| Not tuberculous | 1 |
| Total | 37 |
| | — |

The average duration of stay of the 37 patients discharged or who died in the Institution was 133·9 days, and the daily average number of beds occupied was 13·1, or 93 per cent. of the full capacity. The cost per patient per day for the year ended 31st March, 1930, was 6s. 7d., at the time of printing this Report, the figures for the financial year ended [March 31st, 1931, are not available. The average gain in weight of the 19 patients discharged as improved was 7·8 lbs., and, at the time of writing, six of these patients are known to be alive and working—one all day in a silk factory.

Considerable improvements were made in the Institution during the year. All the old beds were replaced by new Nesbit patent beds. New bed tables, bed rests, rest chairs, and a modern steam sterilizer were provided. Wireless was installed and a loud speaker provided in the verandah of each pavilion. A lawn has been laid in front of the pavilion, and round it a privet hedge has been planted, which, when grown, will be a great boon to the patients who are able to sit out in the summer time.

WHITWORTH HOSPITAL.

The use of the block of six beds at this Hospital was continued during the year for the treatment of acute, febrile, and advanced cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in males, under the clinical charge of Dr. P. Heffernan, the Tuberculosis Officer for the north-western area of the County. This block was opened in July, 1929, and a detailed description is given in my report for that year.

The admissions and discharges that have taken place during the year are as follows :—

TABLE W 1.

| | | |
|---|-----|----|
| Patients in the Hospital on January 1st, 1930 ... | ... | 6 |
| Admissions | ... | 16 |
| Discharges... | ... | 16 |
| Patients in the Hospital on December 31st, 1930 | ... | 6 |
| Condition of patients on discharge :— | | |
| Improved ... | ... | 4 |
| No material improvement ... | ... | 6 |
| Died in the Institution ... | ... | 5 |
| Transferred to the Sanatorium ... | ... | 1 |

One patient who developed an acute surgical condition was transferred to the general surgical ward of the Hospital and was successfully operated on by the visiting surgeon to the Hospital. This patient is now at home and working.

The average duration of stay of the 16 patients discharged during the year was 127·8 days, and the daily average number of beds occupied was 5·7, or 95 per cent. of the full capacity. The cost per patient per day for the nine months ended March 31st, 1930, was 7s. 7d. At the time of printing this Report, the figures for the financial year ended March 31st, 1931 are not available.

Dr. Heffernan reports as follows :—

This little Hospital block has been a great boon to the class of patient for which it caters. It occupies a sheltered and sunny position, and, while its excellent through ventilation assures a fresh atmosphere at all times, unnecessary and harmful exposure of the patients is avoided. There is an open fire-place in each ward, in addition to which central heating is supplied from the main hospital installation.

While local circumstances preclude any considerable further development in the work of this hospital block, it has become obvious that in the organisation of similar hospitals or hospital blocks in other parts of the county, a larger number of beds should be available, and facilities should be provided for carrying out, under X-ray control, the induction of artificial pneumothorax and re-fills for local cases in which induction has been effected at Walton Sanatorium, thus relieving that Institution of some very important but very time-consuming work.

The successful working of the block is largely attributable to the able and sympathetic manner in which the Matron and Sister-in-Charge carry out their duties.

BRETBY HALL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.

The Medical Superintendent, Dr. G. A. Q. Lennane, reports on the work of this Institution during the year, as follows :—

The year 1930 saw the completion of the two open-air pavilions whose erection had been authorised by the County Council. On January 25th, the 50-bed pavilion for non-tubercular crippled children was opened for the reception of patients, and on July 18th the first adult tubercular patients were admitted to a 32-bed pavilion, built on the most up-to-date lines. A full description of both these pavilions has appeared in previous reports of the County Medical Officer.

An official opening ceremony for both blocks was performed by Lady Maud Baillie, accompanied by His Grace the Duke of Devonshire, on September 22nd.

The opening of these two buildings considerably reduced the waiting lists for admission to the hospital and enabled Derbyshire cases under treatment in other hospitals, such as Oswestry and Margate, to be transferred to their own County Hospital. Nevertheless, the waiting list in the case of non-tubercular children is fairly high.

The increased number of patients necessitated the appointment of an Assistant Resident Medical Officer, and Dr. Elizabeth Grierson was appointed to this position on May 13th, 1930. Additional sisters, nurses and maids had also to be appointed, and the total resident staff now numbers 60.

Considerable attention has been paid to the training of the nursing staff, and systematic lectures have been given in Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, and Elementary Medical and Surgical Nursing, the standard aimed at being that of the preliminary examination of the General Nursing Council. In addition to this, they also receive instruction in orthopædic and surgical tuberculosis nursing. It was decided to award annually a silver medal to the best senior nurse of the year. The training that the nurses receive at this hospital thus stands them in very good stead should they subsequently enter for a general training.

The treatment of patients was continued on the lines mentioned in last year's report, and very satisfactory results are being obtained, especially in the treatment of tuberculosis of the hip by the method, adopted by Dr. W. T. G. Pugh, at Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, of traction by suspension without fixation.

Patients in hospital on January 1st, 1930—M. 39 (T.B. 33, Non-T.B. 6) ; F. 28 (T.B. 24, Non-T.B. 4) ; total 67.

Admissions during 1930—M. 101 (T.B. 53, Non-T.B. 48) : F. 81 (T.B. 33, Non-T.B. 48) ; total 182.

Thirteen patients did not accept offer of treatment at the hospital.

The number of patients treated during the year was—M. 140 (T.B. 86, Non-T.B. 54) ; F. 109 (T.B. 57, Non-T.B. 52) : total 249. The diseases from which these patients suffered are shown in the following table :—

| <i>Cases admitted as Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis treated during 1930.</i> | | | <i>Cases of Non-Tubercular Diseases treated during 1930.</i> | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|--|-----------|-----------|
| <i>Site of Lesion.</i> | <i>M.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>Lesion.</i> | <i>M.</i> | <i>F.</i> |
| Spine ... | 27 | 29 | Rickets ... | 7 | 8 |
| Hip ... | 28 | 9 | Talipes ... | 10 | 8 |
| Knee ... | 13 | 8 | Infantile Paralysis | 12 | 14 |
| Other Joints .. | 10 | 8 | Spastic Paraplegia | 7 | 6 |
| Abdomen .. | 5 | 1 | Torticollis ... | 1 | 5 |
| Peripheral Glands | 3 | 2 | Pes Cavus ... | 6 | — |
| | | | Miscellaneous ... | 11 | 11 |
| Totals ... | 86 | 57 | | 54 | 52 |

There were four deaths during the year, as shewn in the following table :—

| <i>Site of Lesion.</i> | <i>Cause of Death.</i> | <i>M.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| | | | | |
| Spine ... | Miliary Tuberculosis ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| Hip ... | Amyloid Disease ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| Abdomen ... | Tubercular Peritonitis ... | 1 | — | 1 |
| Talipes ... | Cerebral Abscess ... | — | 1 | 1 |
| | | 3 | 1 | 4 |

The number of patients discharged during the year was—M. 64, F. 46. The following tables give details of cases completed during the year :—

Tubercular.

Cases admitted as Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis completed during 1930.

| <i>Site of Lesion.</i> | <i>Diagnosis not confirmed.</i> | | <i>Discharged.</i> | | <i>Died.</i> | | <i>Total.</i> |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| | <i>M.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>M.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>M.</i> | <i>F.</i> | |
| Spine ... | 1 | — | 5 | 10 | 1 | — | 17 |
| Hip ... | 6 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | — | 15 |
| Knee ... | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | — | — | 11 |
| Other Joints .. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 5 |
| Abdomen .. | 2 | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 6 |
| Peripheral Glands | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| Total ... | 11 | 5 | 21 | 16 | 3 | — | 56 |

It will be noticed from the above table that no less than 16 of the cases were diagnosed in error, the commonest condition simulated being that of tuberculosis of the hip. In several cases it was found that these patients were suffering from Pseudocoxalgia (Perthe's Disease). Of these 16 cases, two adults were transferred to other institutions for treatment ; the remainder were children and were discharged during the year well or improved.

Of the 37 patients discharged who were definitely diagnosed as tubercular, all were discharged as quiescent with the exception of four. Of these—

- 2 were removed by parents before treatment was complete ;
- 1 was discharged to a general hospital for appendicectomy, and subsequently re-admitted ;
- 1 was transferred to the care of the Public Assistance Committee as incurable.

Non-Tubercular.

Cases of Non-Tubercular Diseases completed during 1930.

| <i>Lesion.</i> | <i>Discharged.</i> | | <i>Died.</i> | | <i>Total.</i> |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|-----------|---------------|
| | <i>M.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>M.</i> | <i>F.</i> | |
| Rickets ... | 5 | 4 | — | — | 9 |
| Talipes ... | 5 | 3 | — | 1 | 9 |
| Infantile Paralysis... | 4 | 4 | — | — | 8 |
| Spastic Paraplegia... | 5 | 1 | — | — | 6 |
| Torticollis ... | 1 | 4 | — | — | 5 |
| Pes Cavus ... | 5 | — | — | — | 5 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 7 | 9 | — | — | 16 |
| Total ... | 32 | 25 | — | 1 | 58 |

Average length of stay of patients—T.B. cases 633 days ; Non-T.B. cases, 152 ; all cases, 354 days.

It will be seen from the tables relating to the results of treatment that where this treatment has not been interrupted, in nearly all cases improvement is shown. Unfortunately, these cases cannot be regarded as cured until an interval of three years has elapsed since the disease has become quiescent. Nevertheless, the great majority of these patients ultimately become cured, and are able to pursue a normal existence.

With regard to the non-tubercular patients, although it may be impossible to cure a deformity, such improvement of function results from proper treatment that their disabilities are minimised to a remarkable extent.

During 1930, the following operations were performed :—

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Stabilisation of Foot | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Mid-Tarsal Resection | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Elongation of Tendo Achilles | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Tenotomy and Wreuching | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Wrenching alone | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Osteotomy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12 |
| Osteoclasis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| Manipulation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Plantar Fasiotomy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Reposition of Slipped Epiphysis | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Amputation of Foot | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Amputation of Little Toes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Arthrodesis of Shoulder | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Transplantation of Tendons | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Stoffel's Operation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Resection of Rib | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Sequestrectomy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Open Division of Sterno-Mastoid | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Stretching of Sterno-Mastoid | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Excision of Knee | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| ,, Elbow | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| ,, Interphalangeal Joint | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| ,, Ganglion of Wrist | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Aspiration of Abscess | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11 |
| Curettage of Abscess | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Appendicectomy | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Removal of Finger Nail | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| Circumcision | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Removal of Tonsils and Adenoids | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 34 |
| Total | | | | | | 157 |
| Cases treated by Massage and Exercises | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 170 |
| Cases treated by Faradism | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Cases treated by Artificial Sunlight | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 68 |

Dental Work. 35 patients were seen and treated by the County dental staff.

Ophthalmic Work. Periodic visits are paid by the County Ophthalmic Surgeon, so that cases of refraction and other diseases of the eye may be treated.

The Consulting Surgeon, Mr. Naughton Dunn, attended on 13 occasions to see patients, and performed 43 operations.

Infectious Disease. The Hospital was singularly free from infectious disease. During the autumn there were two cases of ringworm, and in November a mild epidemic of chickenpox, the total number of cases affected being six. No cases of diphtheria

occurred, the efficacy of the immunisation of all patients and staff against diphtheria being thus demonstrated. During 1930, a total of 95 immunisations were carried out. There were no other infectious diseases.

Splints. During the year, owing to increased demand for splints and appliances, it was decided to extend the facilities for making them and to take on the provision of splints, etc., for the clinics, which had previously obtained them elsewhere. For this purpose a leather worker was appointed, and, with a few exceptions, all the splints and appliances required by both the hospital and the clinics have been manufactured on the premises. The exceptions were mainly celluloid jaekets, but it is hoped shortly to undertake the manufacture of these in the hospital.

A total of 429 splints and appliances were made during the year, as follows :—

HOSPITAL.

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Callipers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Thomas's Bed Splints | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 17 |
| Thomas's Walking Splints | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Pattens | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| Spinal Frames | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Boots raised | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| Other alterations to Boots | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 75 |
| Crutches—pair | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| K.K. Irons, Side Irons, and Double Irons | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 |
| Other Metal Splints | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Stirrups for Extension | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 |
| Repairs and Alterations to Splints... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 58 |
| Plaster Boots—pairs | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| | | | | | | 285 |

CLINICS.

| | | | | | | |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Callipers | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Thomas's Walking Splints | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| Pattens | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Boots raised | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 38 |
| Other Alterations to Boots | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 65 |
| Crutches—pair | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| K.K. Irons, Side Irons, and Double Irons | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Other Metal Splints | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 |
| Repairs and Alterations to Splints... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9 |
| Miscellaneous | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 |
| | | | | | | 144 |

Education. All the children between the ages of five and 16 are subject to educational instruction, and for this purpose there is a non-resident staff of three teachers. The tuition is mainly individual, and encouraging results are being obtained. This aspect of the activities of the hospital is of great importance in view of the prolonged time occupied by the treatment, and, moreover, it should be remembered that they may subsequently have to earn their living by clerical rather than manual work.

Orthopædic Clinics. The ten clinics, situated in various parts of the County, serve as an extensive Out-Patient Department of the Hospital, readily accessible by residents of all parts of Derbyshire.

Convincing evidence of their popularity is shown by the increased attendances at nearly all of them during the year. This was particularly noticeable in the clinics at Chesterfield, Alfreton, and Heanor. At Shirebrook, Bakewell, and Belper, attendances were not very satisfactory, though Shirebrook improved towards the end of the year. The other two clinics are only held fortnightly, and the premises at which they are held are not entirely suitable. These reasons may explain the unsatisfactory attendances.

Increasing use of the clinics as a means of obtaining consultant's opinion is being made by general practitioners, and many patients are being sent direct to the clinics instead of through the medium of the Tuberculosis Officers and School Medical Officers. The Voluntary Hospitals in the County are also finding the clinics of considerable assistance to them in dealing with cases which are not suitable for them, owing to the lengthy treatment required.

The treatment given at the clinics consists mainly in exercises, manipulations without anaesthetic, application of splints, and a certain amount of plaster work. The latter is not, however, very satisfactory, as it is found that, owing to the home conditions of the patients, sores are apt to develop, and the plaster is allowed to become dirty. Other important functions of the clinics are those of diagnosis, for which adequate X-Ray facilities are now available, and supervision of cases after discharge from Bretby.

The following cases were treated at the clinics during 1930 :—

Tubercular Cases.

| Situation of Lesion. | Alfreton. | Bakewell. | Belper. | Chesterfield. | Chinley. | Derby. | Heanor. | Long Eaton. | Shirebrook. | Swadlincote. | Total. |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------------|----------|--------|---------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------|
| Spine ... | 4 | | | | 5 | | | | | | 41 |
| Hip ... | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 32 |
| Knee ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 27 |
| Other Joints .. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| Abdomen .. | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 3 |
| Periph' al Glands | — | — | — | — | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | 9 |
| Other Organs . | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | — | — | — |
| Total ... | 9 | 8 | 6 | 26 | 20 | 15 | 7 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 127 |

Non-Tubercular Cases.

| Lesion. | Alfreton. | Bakewell. | Belper. | Chesterfield. | Chinley. | Derby. | Heanor. | Long Eaton. | Shirebrook. | Swadlincote. | Total. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------------|----------|--------|---------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------|
| Rickets ... | 17 | 4 | 12 | 26 | 4 | 11 | 13 | 8 | 11 | 31 | 137 |
| Inf. Paralysis .. | 15 | 13 | 5 | 22 | 9 | 19 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 7 | 110 |
| Spastic Para- plegia ... | 5 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 60 |
| Scoliosis ... | 27 | 5 | 5 | 23 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 24 | 115 |
| Cong. Deformity | 14 | 3 | 9 | 13 | 4 | 17 | 11 | 10 | 11 | 19 | 111 |
| Unclassified .. | 38 | 9 | 13 | 35 | 9 | 23 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 21 | 189 |
| Total ... | 116 | 36 | 52 | 127 | 34 | 95 | 50 | 43 | 57 | 112 | 722 |
| Total Attend- ances | 1406 | 191 | 227 | 710 | 222 | 538 | 366 | 439 | 500 | 879 | 5478 |
| No. of Plasters Applied ... | — | 3 | — | — | 8 | 2 | 13 | — | — | 4 | 30 |

Appliances and splints were in most cases obtained from Bretby Hospital, but in a few cases, owing to their nature, they were obtained elsewhere, as facilities were not available for their manufacture at Bretby.

BRETBY HALL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.

TABLE B. I.

Comparative Statement of Costs.

Year ending March 31st.

| Average Daily No. of Patients do. Staff ... | 1927 | | | 1928 | | | 1929 | | | 1930 | | | 1931 | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|----------------------------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|---------|----------------------------|---------|---------|----|
| | 50·9 | 19 | 56·1 | 20·6 | 56·1 | 20·6 | 63·5 | 24·9 | 71·8 | 29·4 | 71·8 | 29·4 | 135·8 | 50·4 | 199 | |
| Total Cost. | Cost per week per patient. | | | Total Cost. | | | Cost per week per patient. | | | Total Cost. | | | Cost per week per patient. | | | |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | |
| Salaries, and Wages ... | 1,897 | 17 | 3 | 2,206 | 15 | 1 | 2,264 | 13 | 8 | 2,660 | 14 | 3 | 4,146 | 0 | 11 | 9 |
| Provisions ... | 762 | 6 | 10 | 1,298 | 8 | 10 | 1,765 | 10 | 8 | 1,949 | 10 | 5 | 3,216 | 0 | 9 | 1 |
| Drugs and Medical Appliances ... | 244 | 2 | 2 | 273 | 1 | 10½ | 340 | 2 | 1 | 377 | 2 | 1 | 885 | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Fuel, Light and Water ... | 638 | 5 | 9 | 614 | 4 | 2 | 814 | 4 | 11 | 802 | 4 | 3 | 983 | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| Domestic and Laundry ... | 504 | 4 | 5 | 443 | 3 | 0 | 314 | 1 | 11 | 700 | 3 | 9 | 564 | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| Renewals and Repairs ... | 1,318 | 11 | 11 | 1,223 | 8 | 4 | 887 | 5 | 4 | 1,133 | 6 | 0 | 1,605 | 0 | 4 | 6 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 241 | 2 | 2 | 368 | 2 | 6 | 170 | 1 | 0 | 288 | 1 | 6 | 378 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Rates, Taxes and Insurance ... | 226 | 2 | 1 | 224 | 1 | 6½ | 196 | 1 | 2 | 284 | 1 | 6 | 304 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Loan Repayment and Interest | 1,757 | 15 | 10 | 1,825 | 12 | 6 | 2,056 | 12 | 5 | 2,672 | 14 | 3 | 3,322 | 0 | 9 | 4 |
| Gross Totals | 7,587 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 8,474 | 2 | 17 | 10 | 8,806 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 10,865 | 2 | 18 | 0 |
| Deduct Rents, etc. ... | 294 | 2 | 8 | 271 | 1 | 10 | 359 | 2 | 2 | 314 | 1 | 8 | 480 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Nett Totals ... | 7,293 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 8,203 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 8,447 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 10,551 | 2 | 16 | 4 |
| Food per person per week | | 4/9 | | | 6/6 | | | | | 7/8 | | | 7/4 | | 6/8 | |

OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

After July, 1930, consequent upon the opening of the 32-bed block at Bretby for the accommodation of adults suffering from surgical tuberculosis, it was no longer necessary to admit patients with bone, joint or glandular tuberculosis to outside institutions.

There were ten patients in outside institutions on the 1st January, 1930, 14 patients were admitted from January to July, 13 were discharged during that period, 10 patients were transferred to Bretby, and one case, owing to exceptional circumstances, was allowed to remain at the Shropshire Orthopædic Hospital to continue his treatment.

The condition of the 13 patients discharged is as follows :—

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Quiescent ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Improved ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 |
| No material improvement | | | ... | 3 |
| Died in the Institution | | | ... | 1 |

POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS.

In connection with institutional accommodation for tuberculosis, the Ministry of Health required a statement to be furnished giving the number of beds available in Poor Law Institutions belonging to the County Council, together with a return showing the extent of residential treatment provided during the year in these institutions for persons chargeable to the Council.

A copy of this return is given in the following Table :

TABLE T.VI.

**NUMBER OF BEDS AVAILABLE FOR THE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS
ON THE 31st DECEMBER, 1930,**

IN POOR LAW INSTITUTIONS BELONGING TO THE COUNCIL.

| Name of Institution. | For PULMONARY cases. | | For Non-PULMONARY cases. | | TOTAL. |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| | Adults. | Children under 15 | Adults. | Children under 15 | |
| Ashbourne Poor Law Institution | 2 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Bakewell „ „ | 4 | — | — | — | 4 |
| Belper „ „ | 7 | 1 | 4 | — | 12 |
| Chapel-en-le-Frith „ „ | 4 | — | — | — | 4 |
| Chesterfield „ „ | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 11 |
| Glossop „ „ | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| *Hayfield „ „ | — | — | — | — | — |
| Shardlow „ „ | 8 | — | — | — | 8 |
| Total ... | 32 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 45 |

*No beds set apart and no tuberculous patients in the Institution on Dec. 31st, 1930.

Return showing the Extent of Residential Treatment provided during the year in Poor Law Institutions for persons chargeable to the Council.

| | | In Insti-tions on Jan. 1st. | Admitted during year. | Discharged during year. | Died in the In-stitution. | In Insti-tions on Dec. 31st |
|--|---------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Number of patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment. | Adult Males | 12 | 18 | 6 | 15 | 9 |
| | Adult Females | 6 | 9 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Children | 3 | 1 | — | 1 | 3 |
| | Total | 21 | 28 | 10 | 21 | 18 |
| Number of patients suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis admitted for treatment. | Adult Males | 8 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 5 |
| | Adult Females | 5 | 1 | 3 | — | 3 |
| | Children | 4 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 3 |
| | Total | 17 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 11 |
| GRAND | TOTAL | 38 | 39 | 21 | 27 | 29 |

NOTIFICATION.

During the year there were 709 primary notifications of all forms of tuberculosis as compared with 702 in 1929. Details of the age groups are given in Table T.VII

As in former years, the Ministry of Health asked for a statement of the number of cases that came to my knowledge otherwise than by notification. Details are given in Table T.VIII.

It is pleasing to note that there has been a considerable decrease in this figure as compared with 1929, the figures being 107 and 141 respectively. This decrease is largely due to efforts made by the Central Office for the past few years to secure notification wherever possible. Of the deaths returned by local registrars and transferable deaths from the Registrar General, 50 cases had not been notified as compared with 82 for 1929; 32 cases were notified after death as compared with 34 for 1929. Of the cases transferred into the County from other areas, notification of 14 cases could not be secured as against 19 in the previous year. Of the patients admitted to or discharged from institutions outside the County, notification could not be obtained in three instances, compared with 6 for 1929. From the quarterly summaries furnished under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924, by the Local Medical Officers of Health in the County, particulars of 8 cases were given who had died from tuberculosis, but who had not been notified. The corresponding figure was not available in 1929.

TABLE T. VII.

| | | TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS (FORM A) | | | | | | TUBERCULOUS NOTIFICATIONS (FORM B.) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|-----|-------------------------------------|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-----------------|--------------------------------|---------|------|-------|--------------------------------|---|--|
| | | NUMBER OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS. | | | | | | NUMBER OF PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Age Periods | | 0—1 | 1—5 | 5—10 | 10—15 | 15—20 | 20—25 | 25—35 | 35—45 | 45—55 | 55—65 | 65 and upwards. | Total Notifications on Form A. | Under 5 | 5—10 | 10—15 | Total Notifications on Form B. | | |
| Pulmonary— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Males</i> | ... | — | 3 | 16 | 7 | 27 | 33 | 57 | 41 | 32 | 15 | 5 | 236 | 241 | — | — | — | | |
| <i>Females</i> | ... | 1 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 37 | 49 | 47 | 37 | 25 | 10 | 2 | 232 | 239 | — | — | — | | |
| Non-Pulmonary— | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Males</i> | ... | 1 | 27 | 28 | 23 | 19 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 4 | — | 120 | 121 | — | 3 | 3 | | |
| <i>Females</i> | ... | 1 | 14 | 30 | 21 | 13 | 14 | 12 | 8 | 2 | — | 2 | 117 | 118 | — | 1 | 1 | | |
| TOTALS | ... | 3 | 46 | 84 | 63 | 96 | 101 | 124 | 88 | 62 | 29 | 9 | 705 | 719 | — | 3 | 1 | 4 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | |

TABLE T. VIII.

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH DURING THE YEAR 1930, OTHERWISE THAN BY NOTIFICATION ON FORM A.

| AGE PERIODS | 0—1 | 1—5 | 5—10 | 10—15 | 15—20 | 20—25 | 25—35 | 35—45 | 45—55 | 55—65 | 65 and upwards | Total Cases. |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|--------------|
| Pulmonary— Males | — | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 36 |
| Females | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 21 |
| Non-Pulmonary— Males | 2 | 6 | 6 | 4 | — | 5 | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 30 |
| Females | — | 6 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 20 |
| TOTALS | 3 | 14 | 13 | 10 | 7 | 15 | 10 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 107 |

THE SOURCE OR SOURCES FROM WHICH INFORMATION AS TO THE ABOVE-MENTIONED CASES WAS OBTAINED :—

| SOURCE OF INFORMATION. | No. of Cases | |
|--|--------------|----------------|
| | Pulmonary. | Non-Pulmonary. |
| Death Returns | 14 | 12 |
| { From Local Registrars Transferable Deaths from Registrar-General ... | 7 | 17 |
| Posthumous Notifications | 16 | 16 |
| “Transfers” from other areas | 11 | 3 |
| Forms C & D (in respect of cases not previously known to the M.O.H.) | 3 | — |
| Other Sources (Deaths returned on Local Medical Officer's Quarterly Summaries of cases not previously notified to County Medical Officer) | 6 | 2 |

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE T.IX.

CASES REPORTED BY LOCAL REGISTRARS.

| | | Number of deaths reported in 1930. | Percentages | |
|------------------------------|------------------|---|-------------|-------|
| | | | 1930. | 1929. |
| Cases not notified | ... | 26 | 8·84 | 14·16 |
| Notified after death | ... | 33 | 11·22 | 11·95 |
| Notified 1 week before death | ... | 16 | 5·44 | 4·09 |
| 2 weeks before death | ... | 8 | 2·72 | 1·26 |
| 3 weeks before death | ... | 8 | 2·72 | 1·89 |
| 4 weeks before death | ... | 3 | 1·02 | 1·57 |
| 1—2 months before death | 23 | 7·82 | 5·03 | |
| 2—3 ,, ,, ,, | 20 | 6·81 | 6·60 | |
| 3—12 ,, ,, ,, | 52 | 17·70 | 19·18 | |
| Over 1 year | ,, ,, ,, | 105 | 35·71 | 34·27 |
| | | — | | |
| | | 294 | | |

INQUIRY INTO DEATHS OF PERSONS NOT NOTIFIED.

368 deaths from tuberculosis were recorded by the Registrar General as having occurred in Derbyshire during the year 1930, but 374 deaths of persons suffering from tuberculosis came to my knowledge during the year. It should be borne in mind, however, that tuberculosis may not have been the primary cause of death in all these cases. The following table shows the sources from which the information was received, the number notified under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, and the percentage of cases so notified:—

| Source of information. | Number of Deaths. | Number Notified. before death | Percentage notified before death |
|--|----------------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| Local Registrars ... | 294 | 235 | 79·92 |
| Further deaths recorded on the Quarterly Summaries furnished under the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1924, by the Local Medical Officers ... | 38 | 33 | 86·82 |
| Transferable Deaths reported by Registrar General ... | 42 | 9 | 21·43 |
| Total ... | 374 | 277 | 74·07 |

The percentage of cases notified before death thus shows a slight improvement on the figure for the previous year, namely, 73·3.

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1924.

From the Quarterly Summaries returned from District Medical Officers of Health in accordance with these Regulations, the following table has been compiled, showing the number of cases of all forms of tuberculosis remaining on their registers on December 31st of each year.

| Year. | PULMONARY. | | | NON-PULMONARY. | | | TOTAL |
|-------|------------|----------|--------|----------------|----------|--------|-------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| 1925 | 1350 | 1077 | 2427 | 458 | 386 | 844 | 3271 |
| 1926 | 1447 | 1164 | 2611 | 542 | 473 | 1015 | 3626 |
| 1927 | 1466 | 1218 | 2684 | 626 | 556 | 1182 | 3866 |
| 1928 | 1519 | 1260 | 2779 | 691 | 614 | 1305 | 4084 |
| 1929 | 1498 | 1283 | 2781 | 744 | 632 | 1376 | 4157 |
| 1930 | 1380 | 1238 | 2618 | 720 | 628 | 1348 | 3966 |

TABLE T.X.

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS.*

| Year. | Notifications. | | Deaths. | |
|-------|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Pulmonary. | All Forms. | Pulmonary. | All Forms. |
| 1915 | 727 | 990 | 414 | 557 |
| 1916 | 878 | 1,098 | 410 | 552 |
| 1917 | 893 | 1,146 | 405 | 621 |
| 1918 | 829 | 1,123 | 489 | 667 |
| 1919 | 919 | 1,176 | 392 | 525 |
| 1920 | 787 | 1,052 | 334 | 461 |
| 1921 | 611 | 830 | 344 | 464 |
| 1922 | 671 | 882 | 354 | 481 |
| 1923 | 736 | 994 | 345 | 454 |
| 1924 | 717 | 1,018 | 359 | 476 |
| 1925 | 712 | 945 | 364 | 481 |
| 1926 | 594 | 887 | 337 | 467 |
| 1927 | 489 | 795 | 323 | 439 |
| 1928 | 549 | 814 | 321 | 452 |
| 1929 | 473 | 702 | 340 | 442 |
| 1930 | 468 | 705 | 265 | 368 |

*(Registrar General's figures).

TABLE T.XI.

Death-rate from Phthisis or Pulmonary Tuberculosis since 1891.

| Year. | Derbyshire. | England and Wales. |
|-----------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1891-1900 | 1·08 | 1·37 |
| 1901-1910 | .81 | 1·16 |
| 1911-1920 | .71 | 1·07 |
| 1921 | .58 | .884 |
| 1922 | .59 | .889 |
| 1923 | .57 | .836 |

| <i>Year.</i> | <i>Derbyshire.</i> | <i>England and Wales.</i> |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------------------|
| 1924 | .59 | .841 |
| 1925 | .59 | .833 |
| 1926 | .54 | .771 |
| 1927 | .52 | .791 |
| 1928 | .51 | .754 |
| 1929 | .53 | .793 |
| 1930 | .42 | ... |

REFRACTORIES INDUSTRIES (SILICOSIS) SCHEME, 1925

During the year 1930, 11 persons were examined by the Tuberculosis Officers within a month of their commencing work in the industries.

SANDSTONE INDUSTRY (SILICOSIS) SCHEME, 1929.

During 1930, 24 persons were examined by the Tuberculosis Officers under this scheme, and one worker was suspended because he did not conform to the standard of physique required.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

During the year there came to my knowledge five persons engaged in the milk trade who were suffering from tuberculosis and were in an infectious state. In two instances the patients gave an assurance to the Tuberculosis Officer that they would not take part in the handling of milk, and, apart from periodic inspections to confirm that the assurance was adhered to, no further action was taken. The attention of the Local Medical Officers of Health concerned was drawn to the remaining three cases. In one instance no reply was received from the Medical Officer; in another, I received a reply to the effect that a signed statement had been obtained from the patient that he would take no further part in the handling of milk; and in the third case, the Local Authority prohibited the man from dealing in milk. This was followed by a claim for compensation but, as far as I am aware at the time of writing, the case has not, been settled.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925 (Section 62)

During 1930, two female patients suffering from advanced pulmonary tuberculosis, who were in an infectious state and who, if they remained at their homes would be a source of danger to other members of the household, were reported to me by the Tuberculosis Officers as refusing to enter a suitable institution. Legal action was threatened in each case. In one instance the patient thereupon agreed to enter Penmore voluntarily, remained there for nearly three months, and died in the institution; the other case refused to go to Penmore, but found alternative accommodation in the house of a friend; the Tuberculosis Officer visited the house, and found the accommodation offered was such that there would be no danger of infection to others in the household. Consequently, no legal action was taken.

OTHER SERVICES.

Arrangements for nursing of bed-ridden cases, granting of extra nourishment, the after-care of tuberculous patients and the provision of shelters were described on pages 88—89 on my survey report of 1925. With the exception of the nursing of bed-ridden cases, no changes have taken place in these services during 1930, but in this instance, during the year the County Council authorised a revised scale of fees to district Nursing Associations, which are as follows :—

2/6 for the first week, irrespective of the number of visits paid; and

1/- a visit afterwards, with a maximum payment of 2/6 a week for each case.

The work done under the above services is tabulated below :—

Home visited by Health Visitors :—

| | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Dispensary cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,365 |
| Other cases | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 798 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 8,163 |

Number of bed-ridden cases nursed 8

Extra Nourishment :—

| | | |
|--|-----|------|
| No. of patients to whom milk was granted | ... | 69 |
| Cost | ... | £184 |

Shelters :—

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| No. sold during 1930 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |
| No. in use at end of 1930 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 79 |
| No. in store at end of 1930 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
| Sets of beds and bedding supplied | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18 |
| Shelters supplied but not in use | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Shelters damaged beyond repair | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 |

X-Rays. The following table shows the number of patients who were submitted to X-Rays during the year 1930, in the various Dispensary areas, and the number X-Rayed at the Derbyshire Sanatorium and Bretby Hall Orthopaedic Hospital :—

| <i>Dispensary Area.</i> | | | | <i>No. of Patients.</i> |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------------------------|
| Ashbourne | ... | ... | ... | 39 |
| Burton | ... | ... | ... | 48 |
| Chesterfield | ... | ... | ... | 375 |
| Chinley | ... | ... | ... | 55 |
| Derby | ... | ... | ... | 124 |
| Glossop | ... | ... | ... | 14 |
| Ilkeston | ... | ... | ... | 54 |
| Long Eaton | ... | ... | ... | 62 |
| Matlock | ... | ... | ... | 54 |
| | | | | 825 |
| Derbyshire Sanatorium | | ... | | 974 |
| Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital | | | | 715 |
| | | | | 2,514 |

Bacteriological Examination of Sputa.—The following Table shows the number of examinations of sputa for tubercle bacilli made in the County Laboratory during the year :—

TABLE T. XII.

| | | <i>Pos.</i> | <i>Neg.</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| From Medical Practitioners | ... | 116 | 1,034 | 1,200 |
| From Dispensaries and Sanatoria | | 249 | 912 | 1,161 |
| From Hospitals | ... | ... | — | — |
| Total | ... | 415 | 1,946 | 2,361 |

TABLE T. XIII.

Specimens of sputum examined by the Ellerman and Erlandsen method during the year ending December 31st, 1930.

| <i>Up to 10 years</i> | | <i>11—20</i> | | <i>21 & over</i> | | <i>Totals</i> | |
|---------------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| <i>Pos.</i> | <i>Neg.</i> | <i>Pos.</i> | <i>Neg.</i> | <i>Pos.</i> | <i>Neg.</i> | <i>Pos.</i> | <i>Neg.</i> |
| 4 | 159 | 15 | 321 | 29 | 499 | 48 | 979 |

TABLE XIV.—(a) PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Annual Return showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in the possession of Dispensaries at the end of 1930, arranged according to the years in which the patients first came under Public Medical Treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis, and their classification.

TABLE T. XIV.—(b) Non-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Annual Return showing in summary form the condition of all Patients whose case records are in possession of the Dispensaries at the end of 1930, arranged according to the years in which the patients first came under Public Medical Treatment, and their classification.

| | | Previous to 1926. | | 1926. | | 1927. | | 1928. | | 1929. | | 1930. | | Grand Total. | | Percentage. | |
|--|------------|-------------------|------|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|-------|-----|-------|-----|--------------|----|-------------|--------|
| Condition at the time of the last record made during the year to which the Return relates. | | All Groups | 74 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 5 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 42.38 |
| Discharged as cured | | M. | 113 | 3 | 1 | — | 2 | 6 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | 15.04 |
| Arrested | | F. | 334 | — | 7 | 1 | 11 | 19 | 2 | 5 | — | 1 | 8 | — | — | — | 317 |
| | All Groups | M. | 297 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 19 | — | 2 | 1 | 5 | 8 | — | — | — | 893 |
| Disease | | M. | 5 | — | 1 | 4 | 10 | 3 | — | 1 | 3 | 7 | 4 | — | 5 | 2 | 15.80 |
| Arrested | | F. | 2 | — | 4 | 4 | 10 | 1 | — | 2 | 4 | 6 | 1 | — | 3 | 4 | 333 |
| | All Groups | M. | 13 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 23 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 19 | 35 | 9 | 7 | — | 12 | 15.06 |
| Disease not arrested | | M. | 6 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 21 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 13 | 28 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 333 |
| Arrested | | F. | 3 | — | 2 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | — | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 333 |
| | All Groups | M. | 15 | — | 2 | — | 2 | 2 | — | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 333 |
| Transferred to Pulmonary | | M. | 3 | — | 2 | — | 1 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 35 |
| Condition not ascertained during the Year | | F. | 3 | — | 5 | — | 1 | 6 | 4 | — | 1 | 6 | 5 | — | — | — | 8 |
| Lost sight of or otherwise removed from Dispensary Register | | M. | 290 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 26 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 373 |
| DEAD. | | F. | 23 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | — | 7 | — | 3 | 2 | 148 |
| | All Groups | M. | 12 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 703 |
| Totals ... | | F. | 25 | 2 | 2 | — | 3 | 7 | 2 | 2 | — | 6 | 3 | — | 2 | — | 148 |
| | All Groups | M. | 20 | — | 2 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | — | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Totals ... | | F. | 1290 | 53 | 39 | 19 | 85 | 196 | 71 | 29 | 10 | 61 | 171 | 39 | 26 | 8 | 2107 |
| | All Groups | M. | 162 | 66 | 20 | 13 | 63 | 29 | 13 | 62 | 157 | 66 | 21 | 13 | 63 | 162 | 100.00 |

BLIND PERSONS ACT, 1920.

At the end of 1930 there were 741 Blind Persons (408 males and 333 females) on the Register. Of these, 333 were in receipt of County relief at a total cost of £7,816 per annum. The average amount of relief per case was 9/0½ per week.

The Scheme under the Blind Persons Act, 1920, for the Administrative County of Derby, adopted by the Council on the 5th October, 1921, and amended by the Council on the 1st day of May, 1929, 5th day of November, 1930, and 28th day of January, 1931, is as follows :—

The Council will provide for the undermentioned classes of Blind Persons as hereinafter set out.

1. CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

To make provision for cases not already suitably provided for by admission to the Babies' Home, Chorley Wood, or a similar Institution, and to assist in the administration of the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, 1918.

2. EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF CHILDREN BETWEEN 5 AND 16 YEARS OF AGE.

Provision will be made by the Education Committee.

3. EDUCATION AND TRAINING OF ADULTS.

Provision will be made by the Education Committee.

4. EMPLOYMENT.

To provide employment at standard rates of wages for suitable cases at the Royal Midland Institution for the Blind, or a similar Institution, and to augment the wages of Blind Persons so employed, where necessary.

5. HOME WORKERS.

To provide home employment for suitable cases where admission to a workshop cannot be obtained, and for this purpose to assist the Home Workers Scheme in connection with the Midland Institution for the Blind, or similar Institution, and to augment the earnings of Home Workers, and, in suitable cases, of other Blind Workers.

6. HOME TEACHING.

In conjunction with the Royal Midland Institution for the Blind to assist in the provision of one or more Home Teachers whose duties shall be to visit, read to, and give such instruction as may be desirable to Blind Persons in their own homes, and also assist in keeping and maintaining a Register of the Blind.

7. HOMES.

To provide, when desirable and when circumstances permit, Homes for the care of adult Blind Persons who are in need of such provision.

8. UNEMLOYABLE OR OTHER DESTITUTE BLIND PERSONS.

(a) In conjunction with the Public Assistance Committee, to consider the cases of unemployable or other destitute Blind Persons who are in need of institutional or other non-domiciliary assistance, and to render such assistance as may be desirable in each case, either by payment of recognised fees at approved Homes for the Blind, by boarding out or otherwise.

(b) To provide such domiciliary assistance as may be necessary to any blind person who, in accordance with the declaration made with regard to the domiciliary assistance of Blind Persons in the Council's Administrative Scheme under Part I. of the Local Government Act, 1929, must be dealt with under the Blind Persons Act, 1920.

9. REGISTRATION.

To maintain a Register of Blind Persons in the Administrative County.

10. HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION.

In conjunction with the Royal Midland Institution for the Blind, to provide and maintain Hostel Accommodation for those employed in workshops who require such provision.

11. GENERAL.

To make provision for the general social welfare of the Blind by the provision of embossed literature, social centres, pastime occupations, concerts, lectures and similar means, and, with the consent of the Minister of Health, by any other method.

MENTAL DEFICIENCY ACTS, 1913 and 1927.

The Mental Deficiency Acts are administered in this County by the Mental Deficiency Act Committee. The number of cases dealt with and the action taken up to the end of 1930 are as shown in the following table :—

TABLE XLVII.

| | | <i>Males.</i> | <i>Females.</i> | <i>Total.</i> |
|--|----|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| A.—NUMBER OF CASES “ SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH ” :— | | | | |
| 1. Under “ Order ” :— | | | | |
| (a) (1) In Institutions (excluding cases on Licence) ... | 40 | 121 | 161 | |
| (2) On Licence from Institutions | 3 | 4 | 7 | |
| (b) (1) Under Guardianship (excluding cases on Licence) | 2 | 3 | 5 | |
| (2) On Licence from Guardianship | — | — | — | |

| | | | | | | |
|----|---|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|
| 2. | In " places of safety " | ... | ... | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| 3. | Under Statutory Supervision | ... | 123 | 82 | 205 | |
| | Of whom :— | | | | | |
| | (a) Attending Occupation Centres | ... | ... | — | — | — |
| | (b) Awaiting removal to an Institution | ... | ... | 61 | 54 | 115 |
| 4. | Action not yet taken under any one of the above headings— | | | | | |
| | (a) Notified by Local Education Authorities, Sec. 2(2) | ... | — | — | — | — |
| | (b) Mental Defectives in receipt of Poor Law Relief :— | | | | | |
| | (I) Indoor Relief | ... | ... | 23 | 33 | 56 |
| | (2) Outdoor Relief | ... | 18 | 34 | 52 | |
| | (c) Otherwise "ascertained" | ... | 9 | 4 | 13 | |

B.—NUMBER OF CASES WHO MAY BECOME
" SUBJECT TO BE DEALT WITH " :—

| | | | | | | |
|----|--|-----|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| 1. | In Institutions or under Guardianship dealt with under Sec. 3 :— | | | | | |
| | (a) In regard to whom the Local Authority contributes under its permissive powers | — | | 6 | 6 | |
| | (b) Maintained wholly by parents, relatives or others | ... | 5 | 4 | 9 | |
| 2. | Reported to the Local Authority from any reliable source but as to whom no action has been taken | ... | ... | 275 | 257 | 532 |
| 3. | Under Voluntary Supervision | ... | (Supervised by Health Visitors). | | | |
| | Of whom, attending Occupation Centres | ... | ... | — | — | — |

The position with regard to Mental Deficiency Institutions and the accommodation of mentally defectives in Institutions is referred to in the Section of the Report relating to Hospitals, on page 51.

Last year I dealt at some length with the question of mental deficiency, referring to the powers of the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913 and 1927, and the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, indicating, with regard to the latter Act, the procedure which, in my opinion, should be adopted in this County so as to carry out the intentions of that Act with regard to the treatment of incipient and early cases of mental infirmity.

TABLE XLVIII.

**SUMMARY OF WORK DONE BY HEALTH VISITORS
DURING 1930.**

1. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

(a) *Ante-Natal*—

Attendances at Ante-Natal Centres:

| | | | | | |
|------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Ante-Natal | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,117 |
| Post-Natal | ... | ... | ... | ... | 280 |

Total visits to homes—

| | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| First visits | ... | ... | ... | 1,332 |
| Subsequent visits | ... | ... | ... | 902 |
| | | | — | 2,234 |

| | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| Sessions at special Ante-Natal Clinics | ... | 282 |
|--|-----|-----|

(b) *Infant Welfare*—

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|--------|
| First visits to infants | ... | ... | 9,138 |
| Other visits (under 1 year) | ... | ... | 28,206 |
| Visits to children 1—5 years | ... | ... | 51,057 |
| | | — | 88,401 |

(c) *Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres*—

| | | |
|--|-----|-------|
| Expectant mothers (at Welfare Centres) | ... | 826 |
| Infants under 1 year | ... | ... |
| Children over 1 year | ... | ... |
| No. of Health Visitors' sessions at Infant Welfare Centres | ... | 1,769 |

2. TUBERCULOSIS—

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| No. of visits to homes | ... | ... | ... | 8,163 |
| No. of Dispensary sessions attended | ... | ... | ... | 810 |

3. SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION—

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|---------|
| Medical Inspections—Elementary | ... | ... | 37,051 |
| Do. Secondary | ... | ... | 4,268 |
| Verminous inspections | ... | ... | 141,982 |
| Other Inspections | ... | ... | 22,664 |
| Home visits to school children | ... | ... | 13,981 |

Clinic Sessions attended—

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Tonsil and Adenoid operation | ... | ... | 952 |
| Ear | ... | ... | 213 |
| Eye | ... | ... | 409 |
| Dental anæsthetic (2 sessions a day) | ... | ... | 252 |

4. MENTAL DEFICIENCY—

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
| Visits to homes | ... | ... | ... | 1436 |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|------|

5. BLIND PERSONS ACT—

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Visits to homes | ... | ... | ... | 2,915 |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|

6. MISCELLANEOUS VISITS

| | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ... | ... | ... | 728 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|

7. Infant Life Protection Visits

| | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ... | ... | ... | 284 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|

8. Boarding-out Visits

| | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| ... | ... | ... | 766 |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|

APPENDIX II.

In the Section of my Report for 1929 dealing with Hospitals, I stated that as a general policy there should be one hospital for any area, and the work of that hospital should be as comprehensive as medical and other circumstances would permit.

I have been asked by many, for the outline of such a policy and have referred them to a Paper bearing on this, which I read before the Royal Sanitary Institute at Sheffield in 1929 and which I now add as an Appendix to this Report. In the Paper I refer to a map (reproduced in my last Annual Report,) shewing the Institutions existing in the County.

In publishing the Paper, I have to acknowledge the courtesy of the Royal Sanitary Institute for allowing me to reprint it from Vol. L., Number 43 of the Journal of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

The Utilisation of Existing Institutions for a Complete Maternity Service within a County, by W. M. ASH, M.B., F.R.C.S., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health, Derbyshire C.C.

In a paper of this description, where space is limited, I find it difficult to confine my remarks within the bounds of the title. The reason for this is obviously that a maternity service itself cannot be bounded so as not to overlap other services, for it is an integral part of the whole service of public health. The maintenance and betterment of the public health is one great service, in which the curative and preventive sides merge one into the other, and any attempt at

separation of them is detrimental to the whole, whilst anything which will tend to promote closer union, not only between these two main branches, but between the numerous sub-branches, will be to the general good.

The scheme I place before you for the utilisation of existing institutions is based on co-operation and co-ordination of existing services, both voluntary and official. It would do more to bring the general practitioner into the general scheme of things than any other step I can conceive, for cottage hospitals are pre-eminently general practitioner hospitals. It would bring the atmosphere of prevention into institutions where the curative side of public health has hitherto been, to say the least of it, predominant.

Although in my paper I have endeavoured to confine my remarks to a maternity service, the general principle is applicable to a number of other branches of public health.

Co-operation with cottage and other hospitals for the provision of lying-in accommodation I first propounded in my Annual Report for 1925. In January, 1928, I unofficially placed the suggestions put forward in this paper before prominent members of my Council intimately concerned with the Service, and intimated that it was my opinion that development should be along these lines.

The coming into force of the Local Government Act, 1929, has not only strengthened my views in this matter, but, what is more important, has facilitated such co-operation between local authorities and voluntary bodies, as is suggested in this paper. There is just one point which I cannot refrain from making. Under the Act, the local authorities will be called upon very largely to pay the piper and to be responsible for the proper running of the services, and it is therefore but equitable that their voices should be heard when the tune is called.

In this paper the word "institution" is used in its widest interpretation, and includes not only buildings, but instituted services.

It will be appreciated that the provision of a complete maternity service in a county is far more difficult of achievement than in a large town. It is as well at this early stage to point out what is meant by a complete maternity service. It comprises:—

1. Ante-natal supervision either at patients' homes or at centres.
2. Midwifery and maternity nursing service by trained nurse-midwives or midwives in the homes.
3. Arrangements for nursing infected cases in their homes.
4. Adequate ambulance service for the transport of patients.
5. Provision of consultants.

6. Facilities for bacteriological examinations.
7. Arrangements for post-graduate lectures and demonstrations for midwives.
8. Provision of accouchement outfits.
9. Investigation of maternal deaths.
10. Hospital accommodation :—
 - (a) Accommodation for lying-in women.
 - (b) Serving ante-natal clinics for complicated midwifery and emergencies.
 - (c) For gynaecological sequelæ of pregnancy with adequate provision for skilled surgical treatment.
 - (d) For cases of ophthalmia neonatorum with dual care of eye specialist and obstetrician (and facilities for accommodating the mother as well as the child).
 - (e) For puerperal fever
11. Provision of home-helps.
12. Domiciliary service by general practitioners.

The two last services mentioned are of particular importance, but as it is impossible to deal with them adequately in this paper, I will do no more than mention them here.

I will deal with hospital accommodation first.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

In formulating a policy to be pursued for the purpose of providing lying-in accommodation for a large area such as a county, it is necessary at the commencement, bearing in mind the possible magnitude of a completed scheme, to avoid the adoption of any principle which will involve unnecessary expenditure. This consideration leads me to suggest a means whereby I hope to avoid in whole or in part heavy expenditure, both as to capital cost and as to maintenance, which would necessarily accrue from establishing new maternity homes, for not only is any form of building expensive, but small institutions are notoriously uneconomical to run. Further, I consider the building of separate institutions for the purpose of lying-in homes in a county unnecessary, if only some agreement can be arrived at with existing institutions for the treatment of the sick, such as cottage hospitals, general hospitals, and poor law institutions. Many of these have vacant beds which, by re-arrangement, could be grouped into a ward and used for maternity

cases, and where there are not vacant beds in a hospital otherwise suitable, it is more economical and preferable to build a maternity ward on to an existing hospital than to build a separate institution as a maternity home, which of necessity in a county area would be small and uneconomical to run. From the point of view of the hospital, it would provide them with funds, and it would give added interest to the work of the staff. From the point of view of the lying-in woman, it would place her in a position where the appropriate aid is at hand should a surgical or medical emergency arise, as not infrequently happens, and which under the system of separate lying-in homes entails the removal of the patient from the maternity home to the hospital.

I believe that it is for the good of all concerned to make the smaller hospitals, scattered about counties, serve wider interests than they are doing at present, and to concentrate at these centres work which is at present scattered amongst a multitude of small uneconomical institutions and organisations, so enabling the small hospitals in the county to become more of the nature of the general hospitals in big towns.

Such hospitals could serve the purposes set out under headings (a) and (b), and it would be possible to deal with the type of case mentioned under (c) and (d), provided arrangements were made for a consultant drawn from a large centre of population to be available for hospitals within the "consultant area," such as at present exists in Derbyshire under the Puerperal Fever Regulations, as explained later.

Puerperal Fever should be accommodated in the larger institutions with an isolation block, but there should also be accommodation for cases of this disease at isolation hospitals which will be usually nearer their homes. Isolation hospitals to-day cannot be considered up to date unless they have a cubicle block for the reception of the multiplicity of notifiable infectious diseases which occur sporadically rather than epidemically, of which puerperal fever is an example. In Derbyshire there are two of this type, but it is to be hoped that all future extensions will take this form.

Skilled nurses could, if required, be provided from the central hospital to nurse such cases in smaller hospitals, and the consultant would be available for patients in hospitals as for patients in their homes within his area.

The map of Derbyshire shows how simple it would be to form such a comprehensive hospital system in that county.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY NURSING IN THE HOMES OF PATIENTS.

The present system, consisting mainly of midwives, either working on their own or subsidised by the County Council, or combining midwifery with district nursing under the local nursing associations, is to my mind by no means a satisfactory system for county areas as a whole. In the more rural parts it is difficult for a mid-wife to make a living, and the alternative system of combining midwifery with sick nursing entails grave danger to the lying-in woman, or great hardship to sick persons suffering from infectious and septic conditions, as these the nurse must cease to attend if carrying on a midwifery case. This is a constant source of trouble to the supervising authority, difficulty to the nursing associations, and distress to the sick.

In Dame Janet Campbell's report on Maternal Mortality, she quotes Dr. G. Geddes to the effect that septic wounds are the most likely source of contamination, and that "medical practitioners are the most likely members of society to be contaminated by septic wounds." I agree in principle, but I would point out that a district nurse midwife nursing septic cases, and often living with them, is more liable to be contaminated than are medical practitioners, and therefore if allowed to do sick nursing and midwifery at the same time would be a very real source of danger, and I think, a greater source than the doctors.

It is therefore necessary to separate sick nursing from midwifery, and experience shows that the usual small district nursing association areas cannot carry more than one nurse for the two purposes. The advantage of supplying nurses and midwives from or in connection with central institutions are obvious.

My suggestion for overcoming this difficulty is that the hospitals mentioned under the previous heading should not only accommodate in-patients, but should provide for *midwifery and sick nursing in an area around them*, just as do many of the London hospitals for midwifery alone.

Again, referring to the map of Derbyshire, it will be seen that if the hospital areas thus formed around existing hospitals had an average radius of five miles they would include every home in that county, with but few exceptions, and five miles is a very short distance in these days of the motor car. These services in the area around a hospital, together with the work within the hospital, should make it possible to provide sufficient staff to enable sick nursing and midwifery in the district to be separated. The hospital should be prepared to provide for the nursing of infectious lying-in cases in their homes should the accommodation of the hospital be unable to meet the requirements at any time. These duties might be interchangeable amongst the nursing staff, thereby increasing the interest of a district nurse's life.

A hospital should also be the centre of the ambulance service for its area, instead of as at present, the ambulance being run by a separate body and kept in situations more or less remote from hospitals. Whilst the ambulance would be primarily for the conveyance of patients to the hospital, it might in emergency be used to take a nurse to a distant case ; but the provision of a small car at each hospital for the staff engaged on district nursing would be a matter of but slight additional cost in the budget of a hospital run on the comprehensive lines suggested.

Again, the hospital should be the centre from which accouchement outfits could be distributed to necessitous cases. It should also provide facilities for the disinfection and sterilisation of these and the midwives' equipment.

Facilities for bacteriological examinations are best provided by arrangement with laboratories attached to universities or large hospitals, or by contracting with efficient private laboratories where there is no County Council laboratory.

With regard to the *investigation of maternal deaths*, I need say no more than that is an integral part of a complete maternity scheme, and has been carried out in Derbyshire for some years.

POST-GRADUATE LECTURES AND DEMONSTRATIONS TO MIDWIVES.

In a county area it is difficult to bring these facilities to the midwives in the more rural parts. The difficulty is being overcome in Derbyshire by the formation of midwives' clubs, which hold regular meetings in various parts of the county.

The lectures are given by the Maternity and Child Welfare Officer at these meetings, which are very largely of a social nature.

The scheme works far better if it can be based on a hospital area. At the present time this is not possible throughout the county, as there are not hospital areas, but the first club was formed in an area with a municipal maternity home as a centre, where demonstrations as well as lectures can be given. This club is an undoubted success, very largely due to the aid given by the hospital staff.

PROVISION OF CONSULTANTS.

Derbyshire has been divided into three consultant areas. One, including an area of roughly 20 miles around Derby, another a similar area around that part of Derbyshire bordering on Sheffield,

the third a similar area surrounding Manchester. These areas between them cover the whole county. From these large centres of population consultants of the highest standing are obtainable for service under the Puerperal Fever Regulations, both in the homes and hospitals within the respective areas. These are the "Consultant Areas" mentioned under the heading of "Hospitals." The working of this arrangement in the case of puerperal fever has been so successful that extension to the whole maternity service is desirable, and would be easy to accomplish.

I submit, therefore, that there is in existence, most certainly in Derbyshire, and probably elsewhere, the foundations of a comprehensive scheme of midwifery and sick nursing, and that the raising of the necessary superstructure on these foundations entails but amendment of them here and there, additions here and there, and, above all, co-ordination of the services in every direction.

At present these various services are run by a multiplicity of different bodies and organisations. So disconnected are they as to be unrecognisable in their true form, namely, as units of one complete service which comprises within it, amongst other things, a complete maternity service.

I take it that voluntary hospitals are willing and anxious to co-operate with the County Councils, and I hope that this opportunity of co-operating for the provision of a complete maternity service will not be overlooked.

I hope, too, that the nursing associations and those voluntary bodies who provide ambulance services will also co-operate with the voluntary hospitals, and that they will combine to produce some such scheme as that I have placed before you.

Voluntary bodies have fulfilled a very useful function in the past, and I think they have a very useful function to fulfil in the future. What is to be avoided more than any other thing is competition between what will be county hospitals and voluntary hospitals.

The Local Government Act of 1929 recognises the need for increased facilities for the treatment of the sick (which includes the treatment of pregnant women). It also recognises the work done by voluntary bodies and provides for payment of grants to such bodies, particularly indicating those whose activities are in connection with maternity and child welfare.

The scheme which I have laid before you was formulated over a year before the Act came into force, but its formulation was the result of recognition on my part of the need for increased facilities for care and treatment of pregnant women and the belief that the existing voluntary organisations are the foundations on which to build. I have but outlined the finished edifice and indicated the manner of its building.



COUNTY OF DERBY.

Appendix I.

Table of Deaths during the year 1930 in each of the URBAN Sanitary Districts, Classified according to Diseases.

| URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT. | Enteric Fever. | Smallpox. | Measles. | Scarlet Fever. | Whooping Cough. | Diphtheria. | Influenza. | DEATHS FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | TOTALS. | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|----------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|--------------------|------------------|-----------|----------------------------|----------------|--------------------|------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--|--|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | | | Encephalitis Lethargica. | Meningo-occal Meningitis. | Tuberculosis of Respiratory System. | Other Tuberculous Diseases. | Cancer. | Malignant Disease. | Rheumatic Fever. | Diabetes. | Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. | Heart Disease. | Arterio Sclerosis. | Bronchitis | Pneumonia (all forms). | Other Respiratory Diseases. | Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum. | Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 yrs) | Appendicitis and Typhilitis. | Cirrhosis of Liver. | Acute and Chronic Nephritis. | Puerperal Sepsis. | Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy & Parturition. | Congenital Deformity and Malformation including Premature birth. | Suicides. | Other Deaths from Violence. | Other Defined Diseases. | Causes ill-defined or unknown. | Poliomelitis. | Polioencephalitis. |
| ALFRETON ... ... ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 219 | | | | |
| ALVASTON & BOULTON ... ... ... ... | ... ... | 1 | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 2 | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 1 | ... ... | 2 | ... ... | ... ... | 2 | 7 | ... ... | ... ... | 2 | ... ... | 1 | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 28 | | | | |
| ASHBOURNE ... ... ... ... | ... ... | 1 | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 1 | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 3 | ... ... | 6 | ... ... | ... ... | 6 | 9 | ... ... | ... ... | 3 | ... ... | 1 | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 46 | | | | |
| BAKEWELL ... ... ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 1 | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 3 | ... ... | 2 | ... ... | ... ... | 3 | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 2 | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 29 | | | | |
| BASLOW ... ... ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 1 | ... ... | 2 | ... ... | ... ... | 2 | 2 | ... ... | 1 | ... ... | 1 | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 9 | | | | |
| BELPER | 1 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | 8 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 28 | 7 | 3 | 5 | | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 14 | 122 | | |
| BOLSOVER | 1 | | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 3 | 6 | 11 | 1 | | 8 | 13 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 106 | | |
| BONSALL | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 4 | | |
| BRAMPTON & WALTON | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 3 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 27 | | | |
| BUXTON (Boro') | | | 1 | | 1 | 4 | | | 10 | 1 | 22 | | 2 | 10 | 30 | 13 | 2 | 12 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 12 | | 3 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 24 | 172 | | | |
| CHESTERFIELD (Boro') | 1 | | 12 | | 2 | 15 | 4 | 1 | | 34 | 18 | 66 | 1 | 8 | 58 | 142 | 9 | 30 | 50 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 6 | | 11 | 1 | 1 | 45 | 5 | 32 | 117 | 4 | 691 | |
| CLAY CROSS | | 2 | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 4 | | 8 | 2 | | 10 | 17 | 2 | 6 | 7 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 4 | 7 | 20 | | 107 | | | |
| DRONFIELD | | | | | | | 1 | | 5 | 1 | 9 | | 2 | 16 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | | 2 | 2 | 10 | | | 66 | | | |
| GLOSSOP (Boro') | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | | 10 | 2 | 36 | | 2 | 17 | 43 | 15 | 13 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 1 | | 12 | | 1 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 51 | 3 | 243 | | | |
| HEAGE ... ... ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... ... | 1 | 2 | 6 | ... ... | 1 | 1 | 5 | ... ... | 1 | 5 | ... ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... ... | 6 | 4 | 5 | 5 | ... ... | 40 | | | | |
| HEANOR ... ... ... ... | ... ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | ... ... | 7 | ... ... | 16 | 6 | 29 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 41 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... ... | 3 | 5 | ... ... | 1 | 15 | 9 | 41 | ... ... | 222 | | | | |
| ILKESTON (Boro') ... ... ... ... | ... ... | ... ... | 6 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 5 | 32 | 1 | 4 | 27 | 54 | 20 | 19 | 23 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 3 | 19 | 4 | 7 | 70 | 1 | 340 | | | | |
| LONG EATON ... ... ... ... | ... ... | 1 | ... ... | 1 | 2 | ... ... | 18 | 7 | 29 | ... ... | 6 | 12 | 31 | 7 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... ... | 4 | ... ... | 1 | 9 | 6 | 53 | ... ... | 212 | | | | | |
| MATLOCK | 2 | ... ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | ... ... | 5 | ... ... | 8 | ... ... | 3 | 3 | 32 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... ... | 6 | ... ... | 1 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 25 | ... ... | 131 | | | | |
| NEW MILLS | | | 4 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 18 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 16 | | 107 | | | |
| NORTH DARLEY ... ... ... ... | ... ... | 2 | ... ... | 2 | ... ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 1 | ... ... | 2 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ... ... | 1 | 2 | ... ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 39 | | | | |
| RIPLEY ... ... ... ... | ... ... | 1 | 4 | ... ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 1 | ... ... | 7 | 26 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... ... | 3 | ... ... | 11 | ... ... | 4 | 26 | ... ... | ... ... | 115 | | | | |
| SOUTH DARLEY | | | 2 | | 2 | | 13 | 5 | 23 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 48 | | 10 | 11 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 5 | | 3 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 7 | 7 | | | |
| SWADLINCOTE | 2 | ... ... | 2 | ... ... | 2 | ... ... | 13 | 5 | 23 | 1 | 4 | 14 | 48 | ... ... | 10 | 11 | ... ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... ... | 5 | 1 | ... ... | 13 | 2 | 6 | 41 | ... ... | 205 | | | | |
| WIRKSWORTH | 1 | ... ... | 1 | ... ... | 1 | ... ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... ... | ... ... | 1 | 1 | 15 | ... ... | 1 | 1 | 15 | ... ... | 69 | | | | |
| TOTAL OF URBAN DISTRICTS | 4 | | 27 | 5 | 11 | 31 | 41 | 11 | 3 | 162 | 67 | 370 | 16 | 40 | 242 | 630 | 120 | 142 | 198 | 38 | 31 | 25 | 19 | 8 | 105 | 5 | 15 | 192 | 26 | 130 | 634 | 12 | | 3360 |

COUNTY OF DERBY.

Appendix Ia.

Table of Deaths during the year 1930 in each of the RURAL Sanitary Districts, Classified according to Diseases.

| RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS. | | DEATHS FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------|---------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--|--|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------|
| | | Enteric Fever. | Smallpox. | Measles. | Scarlet Fever. | Whooping Cough. | Diphtheria. | Influenza. | Encephalitis Lethargica. | Meningococcal Meningitis. | Tuberculosis of Respiratory System. | Other Tuberculous Diseases. | Cancer, Malignant Diseases. | Rheumatic Fever. | Diabetes. | Cerebral Haemorrhage, &c. | Heart Disease. | Arterio Sclerosis. | Bronchitis. | Pneumonia (all forms). | Other Respiratory Diseases. | Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum. | Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years). | Appendicitis and Typhilitis. | Cirrhosis of Liver. | Acute and Chronic Nephritis. | Puerperal Sepsis. | Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition. | Congenital Deility & Malformation (including Premature Birth). | Suicides. | Other Deaths from Violence. | Causes ill-defined or unknown. | Poliomyleitis. | Polio-encephalitis. | TOTALS. |
| ASHBOURNE | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 17 | ... | 1 | 12 | 19 | 2 | ... | 4 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 5 | 34 | ... | ... | 116 | |
| BAKEWELL | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 9 | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 26 | 1 | 6 | 13 | 50 | 12 | 5 | 11 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 9 | 1 | ... | 3 | 4 | 16 | 42 | ... | ... | 219 | |
| BASFORD | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 17 | | | |
| Belper | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | 4 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 38 | ... | 2 | 16 | 50 | 19 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ... | 11 | ... | 1 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 51 | ... | 255 | |
| BLACKWELL | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8 | ... | 4 | 3 | 5 | ... | 19 | 4 | 86 | 2 | 6 | 22 | 60 | 6 | 18 | 37 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 3 | ... | 10 | 3 | ... | 27 | 5 | 20 | 68 | 1 | 383 | |
| CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 9 | 1 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 33 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 2 | ... | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 3 | 7 | 36 | ... | 176 | |
| CHESTERFIELD | ... | 1 | ... | 15 | 1 | 13 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 25 | 17 | 87 | 2 | 5 | 42 | 163 | 32 | 47 | 68 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 29 | 6 | 5 | 36 | 7 | 42 | 145 | 2 | 842 | |
| CLOWN | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 12 | 3 | 13 | ... | 4 | 12 | 11 | 2 | 10 | 8 | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 14 | 31 | 1 | 145 | |
| GLOSSOP DALE | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 5 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 7 | ... | ... | 45 | | |
| HARTSHORNE & SEALS | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 17 | ... | ... | 3 | 12 | 4 | 7 | 3 | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | ... | 4 | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 3 | 19 | ... | 84 | |
| HAYFIELD | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | 1 | 8 | 11 | 3 | ... | 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 17 | ... | ... | 61 | | | |
| NORTON | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | 12 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 7 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | ... | ... | 58 | | | | |
| REPTON | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | ... | 6 | 2 | 21 | ... | 1 | 16 | 48 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 1 | 2 | ... | 2 | ... | 8 | 1 | 2 | 8 | ... | 5 | 29 | ... | 185 | | |
| SHARDLOW | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 3 | 1 | 1 | ... | 16 | 1 | 36 | 1 | 5 | 23 | 67 | 11 | 17 | 18 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 19 | 8 | 24 | 91 | 1 | 369 | |
| SUDBURY | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 6 | ... | ... | 1 | 6 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 7 | ... | ... | 24 | | |
| TOTAL OF RURAL DISTRICTS | ... | 1 | ... | 29 | 2 | 21 | 29 | 39 | 7 | 1 | 108 | 36 | 851 | 9 | 33 | 192 | 565 | 118 | 125 | 189 | 23 | 21 | 28 | 20 | 7 | 90 | 18 | 11 | 135 | 37 | 156 | 588 | 5 | ... | 2979 |

WHOLE COUNTY.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|---|-----|----|---|----|----|----|----|---|-----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|----|-----|------|----|-----|------|
| RURAL DISTRICTS | ... | 1 | ... | 29 | 2 | 21 | 29 | 39 | 7 | 1 | 103 | 36 | 851 | 9 | 33 | 192 | 565 | 118 | 125 | 189 | 23 | 21 | 28 | 20 | 7 | 90 | 18 | 11 | 135 | 37 | 156 | 588 | 5 | ... | 2979 |
| URBAN DISTRICTS | ... | 4 | ... | 27 | 5 | 11 | 31 | 41 | 11 | 3 | 162 | 67 | 870 | 16 | 40 | 242 | 680 | 120 | 142 | 198 | 28 | 31 | 25 | 19 | 8 | 105 | 5 | 15 | 192 | 26 | 130 | 684 | 12 | ... | 3360 |
| WHOLE COUNTY | ... | 5 | ... | 56 | 7 | 32 | 60 | 80 | 18 | 4 | 265 | 103 | 721 | 25 | 73 | 484 | 1195 | 203 | 267 | 887 | 61 | 52 | 53 | 39 | 15 | 195 | 18 | 26 | 327 | 63 | 286 | 1222 | 17 | ... | 6339 |





